The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.---VOL. 89.---NO. 69. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY---$8 PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The Pacific Railroad is again blocked up with snow.

—The heavy snow storm seems to be general all over the country.

—A Montreal dispatch says Marsh and his wife left for New York yesterday (Monday.)

—Charles Kekule, a London merchant, failed yesterday on account of losses in stock operations. Liabilities heavy.

—Mrs. Marsh, it is said, has "made up her mind" to tell what she knows about Belknap & Co. Look out for flying fur.

—B. A. Miller was gathered in at Chicago yesterday among the select company of crooked whisky dealers who plead guilty.

—Some of our merchants desire a Congressional Committee to ponder the mysteries of freight rates on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

—France is tired of the "state of seige" or martial law, and the new Assembly will probably have to make a "raise" of the seige generally.

—Secretary Bristow and ex-Speaker Blaine have accepted an invitation of the Committee of Arrangements to be present at the Centennial celebration at Wesleyan Seminary, Mass, on June 21st.

—The President yesterday sent in the following nominations: Wm. H. Doolittle, of Minnesota, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, and John M. Coghlan, of California, Chief Justice of Utah Territory.

—The Boston *Herald* says the investigation concerning naval matters there fully sustains the charges made, and implicates parties in high standing. The report will hardly be prepared before six weeks or two months.

—Premier Minghetti announced in the Chamber of Deputies at Rome yesterday that the King had accepted the resignation of ministers, but requested them to retain their posts until their successors were appointed.

—The Conference of the M. E. Preachers, now being held in Canton, Ohio, will adjourn to-day. Considerable interest is felt in regard to the appointments of ministers in this vicinity, as there are to be some changes.

—The estate of the late Charlotte Cushman will exceed half a million of dollars. The executors are Mr. Edward C. Cushman, her nephew and adopted son, and Mr. Crowe, a merchant of St. Louis, and his business partner.

—Piper, who murdered little Mabel Young in the church belfry, may as well get ready to hang. The Judicial Court yesterday overruled all the exceptions made in his favor, and judgment is to be pronounced in accordance with the verdict.

—In the British House of Commons the royal title bill passed the committee. Disraeli stated that it was certain the Queen would not assume the title of Empress in England until after the coronation. All amendments offered were rejected.

—A memorial has been signed by the presiding officers of the Massachusetts Legislature and the members nearly unanimously, irrespective of party, praying the United States Senate to confirm the nomination of Hon. R. H. Dana, Jr., as Minister to England.

—Some one, on Sunday, without authority having written on the Arlington Hotel register the name of Caleb Marsh, the report was soon circulated that the witness Marsh had arrived there, and a number of persons, excited by curiosity, went to the hotel in the hope of seeing him, but Caleb was not there.

—The failure of John Nazro & Co., a large hardware house of Milwaukee, is announced. The facts seem to be that sometime ago the firm were obliged to get an extension. In that settlement of notes to the extent of $60,000 were given, which fell due on Saturday and were allowed to go to protest.

—James and John Perryman quarrelled Monday night at the supper-table in their father's house, in Greenville, Ill. John finally stabbed James, inflicting a wound from which he died yesterday morning. Both characters are bad ones, though their father is highly respected. The murderer escaped.

—A special dispatch from Washington says: Dana has concluded not to come before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, but sends a Boston lawyer, named Russell, down to plead his case. It is thought that this action will drive the last nail in Dana's coffin, for Boston Russell treat Russell, as he did Sunset Cox, with "Shoo, fly! Don't bodder me!" The next act in the drama will be a withdrawal of the name by the President."

—The water in Lake Pontchartrain is higher than it has been since the great flood of 1871. In the bayou St. John the water from the lake meeting the flood of rain water from New Orleans, overflowed the west bank, doing much damage to gardens, etc., on the outskirts of the city. Nearly twenty miles of the New Orleans and Mobile railroad are submerged, and doubtless greatly damaged. Communication with Mobile by this road is entirely suspended. Several lives are reported lost on Lake Pontchartrain.

—There is considerable talk among some Senators about attempting to reconsider the vote on the bill to reduce the President's salary to $25,000. They say that the absence of more than twenty Senators when the vote was taken, many of whom are opposed to the reduction, gives hope of reconsidering the vote, and finally preventing the passage of the bill. This opposition to a reduction of the President's salary comes largely from the Democrats, who voted largely for the increase in the first instance believing it right, and desiring to be consistent in opposing the reduction.

—The body of an unknown young man was found on the bank of the Ohio river below West Louisville on Sunday. One hand clasped a pistol, and in the right temple was a wound from which the blood was flowing. The Coroner on Monday afternoon found the body to be that of Arthur O. Davis, a young man who has been acting as cashier for Jordan, Giles & Co., whisky dealers. Davis was eighteen years of age, and was among the most trusted employees of the firm. He has been supporting a mother and three sisters. It is supposed that he committed suicide because of a disappointment in a love affair.

—General Merritt warns simple folk who may be tempted painfully to go the Black Hills that the auriferous capacity of that part of the country which is now accessible has been over-rated, that the diggings are already overcrowded; that the most fortunate do not more than make wages by hard work in the midst of danger and discomfort. His language, that the business is worse than a stupendous humbug, an infamous traffic, may appear strong, but is without a doubt justified by the false information circulated by interested persons to attract to the Hills by their route the credulous from all parts of the country to encircle their merchants or forwarders."

—Fernando Wood has been confined to his house for several days with an abscess of the throat of a very unusual and dangerous character. Dr. Sayers, of New York, was telegraphed for and performed a surgical operation yesterday morning which promises to save Mr. Wood's life, but it is doubtful if he will be able to enter upon his public duties again for many months. From the description given the abscess seems to have been very low down in the neck, and to have pressed upon the windpipe and the blood vessels of the neck. By the operation performed it was entirely cut away. The stupefying effects of the pressure on the base of the brain rendered it unnecessary to employ an anæsthetic. It is said that there are but two or three similar cases in the history of surgery.

—Rev. J. Hyatt Smith writes to the *Tribune* that the Belknap mix reminds him of this story: "I was Moderator of an "Advisory Council" at which the principal matter was the grievance of one Deacon Johnson, and the church clerk was called upon to relate to the Council the action of the church in the matter. The Moderator asked: "Is Deacon Johnson a member of this church?" The clerk replied with great emphasis, "No, Sah! He resigned, and left de church." "Well," said the Moderator, "that ended your relation to Deacon Johnson." "No, Sah!" replied the clerk. "Why, what more could you do?" asked the Moderator. "Do!" exclaimed the clerk, "We did jest what Deacon Johnson deserved; we, by a bow'ful vote, took de deacon away from him, and he can never mo' be a deacon!" I think that the proposed action of Congress for the impeachment of the resigned Secretary finds precedent and parallel in the case of Deacon Johnson."

—Gen. Schenck, who was suffering from liver complaint before leaving England, had not recovered from prostration of violent sea-sickness when he arrived in New York. His robust physique, however, showed few traces of sickness, and his appearance is little changed by the lapse of time. He is still fresh and vigorous beyond most men of his years. The Abyssinia had to lie in the lower bay until midnight on Saturday, and owing to the high sea it was not until daylight Sunday morning that the reporters of New York papers were enabled to board her off Quarantine in Deputy Health Officer Moshier's boat. When they reached the saloon of the vessel each reporter sent his card by the steward to Gen. Schenck's state-room asking for an interview. At respectful distance through the half-opened door they beheld the ex-Embassador completing his toilet, and heard what one of them described as the most indignant and profane expression of disgust which Gen. Schenck probably ever uttered over as good a handful of cards. He could hardly have been more savage in his language if he had been "bluffed" with "an ace full" in his hand. They didn't get an "interview" out of him.

FIRST EDITION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Bristow Before an Investigating Committee.

HIS CONNECTION WITH THE MULE CASE EXPLAINED.

Fourteen Tons of Silver Coin Coming from California.

A LARGE DEMAND FOR FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Important Supreme Court Decisions.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1876.

Pacific Railways.

The Senate Pacific Railway Committee had a full meeting this morning and took into consideration the proposition looking to the construction of a Pacific railroad on the thirty-second parallel of latitude. Very warm interest was manifested by the committee in the Texas Pacific Railroad project as presented by Col. Scott; also on the alternate proposition of Senator Hamilton to build such roads without any further subsidy than a land grant. Some progress was made and general interchanges of opinion took place, with the conclusion to defer further action until the next regular meeting of the committee on Monday next, when it is expected final action will be taken.

Secretary Bristow Vindicating Himself.

Secretary Bristow voluntarily appeared before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day, and made a statement under oath in relation to a letter which appeared in the New York *Herald* of Saturday, dated Louisville, the 11th, in relation to a mule case. He said he had reason to believe the letter was not written in Louisville, but in Washington, having been advised some weeks past that the statement would be made. He ought to say he did not deem it any part of his duty to undertake the preparation of the cases, the duties in which he was engaged being merely professional in the way of argument. He never had the slightest reason to suspect the fairness of the case or the integrity of the party in whose behalf it was prosecuted. The parties were citizens of Kentucky, residing in Clark county, remote from his place of residence. One of the claimants has since deceased. He had intimate and pleasant relations with him, having served with him in the Kentucky Senate (Harrison Thompson.) The Secretary was here in the spring or summer of 1873 on business having no connection at that time with the Government, having resigned the office of Solicitor General in 1872. Ben. B. Groome engaged him to argue the case, and gave him a statement of it, saying his firm were engaged in stock raising and had invested much money in the purchase of mules, but owing to the collapse of the rebellion the Government refused to take the animals. In consequence of this the firm had sustained a heavy loss, having invested two hundred thousand dollars on account of the purchase. Groome said they would pay him no fee if they did not succeed in procuring the payment of the claim, or at all events they would pay him a small fee. The Secretary said to Groome that it was not his habit to accept contingent fees, but in view of the dilemma in which the firm found themselves, and the desire to have his professional service, he said he would argue the case before the Court of Claims, or before the Supreme Court if it should go there, on Groome agreeing to pay him the expense incurred in coming here, and compensation of $10 per cent. in the event of the claim being allowed by the Court of Claims. Thomas J. D. Fuller, a resident solicitor in Washington, formerly a member of Congress, and who was Auditor of the Comptroller under Buchanan's administration, prepared the case. The Secretary took Fuller's brief of the case, and on that brief he prepared his legal argument. The only question raised there were on points of law. Mr. Gofarth, Assistant Attorney General, made no question as to the facts, which seem to be conclusive. The facts were the firm had mules at proper points to be shipped, and some of them were on a train at the time the Government refused to take them. There was, as a consequence, a sudden depreciation in the value of the mules. The low price at which they were compelled to sell them was uncontrovertible, and even Chief Justice Drake, who dissented, did so only on a question of law. There were involved in the case two interesting questions of law. The majority of the court gave judgment for $108,760. The Secretary believed them to be illegal, and now believes, the judgment was right. The case was argued by him in October, 1873, and judgment was rendered on January 5, 1874. The case had been referred to the Court of Claims by the War Department, and payment was made from a fund under the control of that Department. The Secretary had nothing more to do with the case than to argue it before the Court of Claims. Groome paid him as a fee $10,780.

The Secretary said that since the publication in the *Herald* he had procured the original papers on which payment was made, which he read to the committee. One of the papers showed that Attorney General Williams informed the Secretary of War that no appeal would be taken from the judgment of the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court. The money was paid to John A. Thompson, Ben. B. Groome and others. The Secretary repeated that he was engaged in the case only professionally, for which he received pay as already stated. What compensation Fuller received he did not know. The statement that the Secretary received half the claim was unqualifiedly false. He repeated that the claim impressed him with its being meritorious and just.

Secretary Bristow, on cross-examination, repeated that at the time he argued the case he had no connection whatever with the Government, having before that resigned the office of Solicitor General. He did not regard the fee of ten per cent. as unusual. He had been told the fee was not up to the usual maximum.

In conclusion, the Secretary intimated that he would be very glad if the committee could undertake to ascertain how such stories as that in the *Herald* obtained circulation. The Chairman replied that they could not undertake such work at this time, but they would be happy during this examination to have such information disclosed, and would be glad to have the Secretary's co-operation in this or any other such case.

Secretary Bristow said that since the publication of the letter in the *Herald* he had made inquiry, and ascertained that Groome, who is a stock raiser and importer of blooded stock, is now abroad. The Secretary then retired and the committee took a recess.

Supreme Court Decisions.

The United States Supreme Court this afternoon delivered an unanimous opinion, reversing the decision of the California Supreme Court in the so-called "Chinese case," and ordering the woman Chy Lung to be released from custody in which she is held under the foreign passenger act of that State. This decision sustains the ruling made by Justice Field in similar cases brought before him in the United States Circuit Court. The Supreme Court accompanies its decision with a severe criticism of the law of California on this subject.

A decision was also rendered in a case involving the constitutionality of the New York passenger laws. The Court declares them unconstitutional, and holds that no law prescribing conditions as to the landing of passengers from abroad can be constitutionally made by any other power than that of Congress.

In the case of Mrs. Gaines vs. Fuentes, Justice Field delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and holding that under the "popular prejudice act of 1867," where the suit is between citizens of different States, the cause should be removed to the Circuit Court of the United States regardless of the subject matter in controversy.

The Court also decided that the present county of Laramie, in Wyoming Territory, is responsible for the payment of the entire debt contracted by it previous to the segregation from it of two other counties. This case has excited much interest, for the reason that it is understood to involve the same question that is now in controversy between the States of Virginia and West Virginia as to the liability of the former as now constituted for a debt incurred by the old State when it comprehended the whole of the territory that was subsequently divided between them.

The Postoffice Investigation.

Bradley Barlow, of the firm of Barlow & Sanderson, was again under examination by the House Postal Committee to-day. He stated that the firm had in several instances last year bought off lower bidders for mail contracts in order to obtain them at the firm's higher figures, but denied that any money had ever been paid or loaned by him or his partners to any official in the Postoffice Department. He admitted that he had loaned considerable sums, not exceeding $20,000 in the aggregate, to General Morgan L. Smith, a brother of Giles A. Smith, then Second Assistant Postmaster General, but swore that these loans were not made for the purpose of influencing the latter. He gave some details showing how the firm had secured certain valuable contracts last year. He paid to Grant & Co., of California, to Corbett & Beekman, of Oregon, and to a Mr. Blanchard several thousand dollars to withdraw their bids for the service between Reading, California, and Roseburg, Oregon, and he paid to General Thompson, of Idaho, $1,500 for relinquishing his lower bid on a long route from Dallas, Oregon, to Ketton, Utah.

At the afternoon session Barlow swore that he never made any improper suggestion to any Government official, and never asked or expected any man to whom he gave or loaned money to convey any such suggestion to a Government official. He had employed Mr. Earl to act as an attorney for him before the department during his absence from Washington. He admitted that the fact that Earl had formerly been a law partner of Postmaster General Cresswell partly influenced him in making his selection of an attorney on account of the latter's facilities of access to Cresswell and his ability to obtain information relating to his interest, but he paid him less than $5,000 in all for his services. His employment commenced after he ceased to hold the office of Assistant Postmaster General.

The House Committee on Expenditures in the Postoffice Department to-day examined Henry L. Johnson, Chief of the Lock and Bag Division. He testified that several years ago a contract was awarded to Mix & Co. to furnish locks, and that after they employed ex-Assistant Postmaster General Earl as their attorney they secured an increase in the price, which amounted during the term of their contract and its extension to $30,000 additional expenditure by the Government. He said the price was increased on the basis of certain changes and improvements.

The Pendleton Case.

W. Scott Smith, correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, appeared before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department in reference to a telegram from him in that paper to the effect that $30,000 of the money paid to Pendleton for settling the Kentucky Central Railroad claim allowed went indirectly into the hands of Mrs. Bowers, now Mrs. Belknap; that a prominent Republican lawyer said the case was a clear one, and that it would be an easy matter for Clymer's committee to get at the facts if they were disposed. Clymer asked the witness the name of the prominent lawyer to whom he alluded. He declined to give the name on the ground that the same information had been given to Mr. Danforth, a member of the committee, in his presence, and that Danforth had given the information to Mr. Bass, also of the committee. The lawyer had requested Danforth to keep his name private, and witness regards this also an admonition to himself.

Smith was permitted to go to his home in custody of a Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, and required to appear before the committee to-morrow. The prominent Republican lawyer is said to be Gen. B. F. Butler, for whom a subpœna had been issued. Danforth being sick, he was not present in the committee to-day.

The Indian Appropriation Bill.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day commenced the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill by sections. This bill, as prepared by Mr. Randall for the committee's action, is based upon the assumption that the proposed transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department will be enacted. It therefore makes no provision for Indian agents, superintendents, inspectors, &c., nor for any miscellaneous items, on the north side as required by express stipulations of treaties. All usual appropriations for general and incidental expenses, &c., are, therefore, omitted. The amounts which, in the judgment of the committee, are necessary for subsistence and clothing and for transportation for the Indian service will hereafter be provided for in the Army Appropriation bill, to be expended by the Commissary and Quartermaster's departments. Under these heads Mr. Randall believes that at least one and a half million dollars can be saved annually. The plan contemplates a great saving in transportation by removing all the principal agencies to the vicinity of military posts.

A New Road to Specie Payments.

The bill to utilize the products of gold and silver mining in the United States introduced by Mr. Banks provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish in the great mining districts of gold and silver additional depositories and refineries, and receive from miners and owners gold and silver to be coined upon a certificate of the Government Assay Office that the deposit therefor, payable to bearer, and for such sums as depositors may desire, and when issued for more than five hundred dollars in one certificate, may be made payable to order. Each certificate shall promise a return of the amount of gold and silver called for by the certificate, and shall be a legal tender in all transactions. All Governments to be liable for the safe keeping of the gold and silver, and may become the owner thereof by obtaining a certificate through purchase or redemption. The Secretary is also authorized to issue similar full value certificates on coin that is now, or may hereafter be in the Treasury, reserving the coin for their redemption.

Railway Investigation.

J. J. Fisher, partner with Evans, post trader at Fort Sill, testified to-day that the firm paid Caleb P. Marsh at the rate of $12,000 a year for two years and a half, and $6,000 a year thereafter until 1874. The case had been referred to the Court of Claims by the War Department, and payment was made from a fund under the control of that Department. The Secretary had nothing more to do with the case than to argue it before the Court of Claims. Groome paid him as a fee $10,780.

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SECOND EDITION

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

PETITION AGAINST EXCESSIVE FREIGHT RATES.

An Investigation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Demanded.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 20, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eight o'clock.

A resolution was offered providing for the adjournment of the Senate from to-morrow (Tuesday) at one P. M. until Thursday morning next at ten, which was agreed to.

Classifying Property.

Mr. NEWMYER'S bill classifying property for the purpose of taxation in cities of the second class was called up by him and passed first reading. The entire evening session was taken up by the passage of bills on first reading.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 8 o'clock.

Railway Investigation.

Mr. HUBN submitted a resolution appointing a committee of five to investigate the affairs of the Baltimore, Philadelphia & New York Railroad, which was referred to the Railroad Committee.

Petitions from Prohibitionists.

Mr. JACKSON offered petitions against the repeal of the Iron Clad liquor law of Mercer county.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. CHRISTY offered the following:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met:

The petition of the subscribers, citizens of said Commonwealth, respectfully showeth, that,

WHEREAS, A fundamental law of this State has been enacted for the purpose of affording the largest protection to its citizens, and the primary duty of lawmakers is to pass such acts and such measures as will enable them to not only avail themselves of the benefits, but put themselves under the protection of the Constitution and laws of the State;

AND WHEREAS, It is asserted and within the knowledge of many that charters which have been granted are being constantly and wilfully violated, and the authority of the State set at defiance to the enrichment of the few and the oppression of the many;

AND WHEREAS, Many corporations, and notably the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, are combining with corporations to-day commencing the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill by sections. This bill, as prepared by Mr. Randall for the committee's action, is based upon the assumption that the proposed transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department will be enacted. It therefore makes no provision for Indian agents, superintendents, inspectors, &c., nor for any miscellaneous items, on the north side as required by express stipulations of treaties. All usual appropriations for general and incidental expenses, &c., are, therefore, omitted. The amounts which, in the judgment of the committee, are necessary for subsistence and clothing and for transportation for the Indian service will hereafter be provided for in the Army Appropriation bill, to be expended by the Commissary and Quartermaster's departments. Under these heads Mr. Randall believes that at least one and a half million dollars can be saved annually. The plan contemplates a great saving in transportation by removing all the principal agencies to the vicinity of military posts.

A New Road to Specie Payments.

The bill to utilize the products of gold and silver mining in the United States introduced by Mr. Banks provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish in the great mining districts of gold and silver additional depositories and refineries, and receive from miners and owners gold and silver to be coined upon a certificate of the Government Assay Office that the deposit therefor, payable to bearer, and for such sums as depositors may desire, and when issued for more than five hundred dollars in one certificate, may be made payable to order. Each certificate shall promise a return of the amount of gold and silver called for by the certificate, and shall be a legal tender in all transactions. All Governments to be liable for the safe keeping of the gold and silver, and may become the owner thereof by obtaining a certificate through purchase or redemption. The Secretary is also authorized to issue similar full value certificates on coin that is now, or may hereafter be in the Treasury, reserving the coin for their redemption.

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(Signed.)	L. PETERSON, JR., & Co.,	
	JOHN A. KELLY & Co.,	
	GEORGE A. KELLY & Co.,	
	WM. S. EVANS & Co.,	
	HOLDSHIP & IRWIN,	
	MICHAEL DONOVAN & Co.,	
	J. C. KIRKPATRICK & Co.,	
	OLIVER MCCLINTOCK & Co.	
	HUGUS & HACKE,	
	BRUSH & Co.,	
	And many others.	

The resolution was referred to the Railroad Committee.

Mr. CHRISTY asked leave to read the following bill in place, but objections being made, it lays over for the present:

A joint resolution providing for a special committee to make an investigation into the affairs of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The bill provides that a special committee of five members from each House investigate said railroad so far as relates to its management in connection with transportation companies, and its unjust discrimination in the transportation of coal, grain, oil and other merchandise.

Petition from Allegheny County.

Mr. LARGE presented a petition asking for the repeal of the prohibitory law for North and South Fayette townships, Allegheny county.

Additional Sessions.

Mr. LUSK offered a resolution providing for sessions of the House hereafter on Friday afternoons and Saturday mornings.

As the resolution involves a change of the rules of the House, it has to lay over one day.

Mr. FOSTER offered a resolution that the House adjourn over from 6 P. M. to-morrow (Tuesday) until Thursday morning next at 10, to allow the Democrats to attend the State Convention at Lancaster, Pa., on Wednesday next. Agreed to.

Adjourned. K.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

FRANCE.

The Budget for 1877.

VERSAILLES, March 20.—Copies of the Budget for 1877 have been distributed among the Senators and Deputies. The revenue is estimated at £534,400,000 and the expenditures at £533,400,000. No increase of taxation is proposed. The Treasurer will have completely repaid the Bank of France by 1879. This will set free £30,000,000 yearly. It will be only possible to propose a serious reduction of taxes after this is accomplished.

The State of Siege.

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SPAIN.

Triumphal Entry Into Madrid.

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Relief Fund.

A decree has been issued establishing a relief fund for invalid and wounded soldiers and for the families of those killed during the war. One year's service is remitted for all men now in the army. The conscripts of 1871 and 1872 will pass into the reserve. The extraordinary levy of 1874 is disbanded. No conscription will be held this year. It is believed that the army will be reduced by 100,000 men.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Snow Storm.

LONDON, March 20.—Nearly all the railroads north of the river Tay remain more or less blocked by snow. The Caledonian line is covered with snow twenty feet deep near Aberdeen. Twelve trains are snowed in at one point. More than a dozen trains were blocked on the Great Northern line. The telegraph lines are buried at several points north of Aberdeen. The mail from Dundee to Perth yesterday took fourteen hours instead of the usual forty minutes. The cold to-day is intense.

☞ For Additional Telegrams see Fourth Page.

THE SNOW STORM.

An Unprecedented Fall in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 20.—Since seven o'clock last evening to ten this morning, ten inches of snow have fallen, and it is still snowing. Street cars are unable to run, and trains on all the roads are delayed. The streets are full of improvised sleighs. Such a snow storm was never witnessed here before, one of last March, which was unprecedented, only measuring about eight inches. Telegraph lines south are prostrated, and it is not known how far south the storm has extended.

Nine Inches of Snow at Little Rock, Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, March 20.—A very heavy storm of snow occurred yesterday, the heaviest for years. There is snow on the ground to a depth of nine inches. Business is suspended and trains delayed.

The Storm at Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 20.—The fall of snow to-day is the heaviest that has fallen here for some years. It is six inches on a level, and the storm still continues.

Eight Inches of Snow at Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., March 20.—About eight inches of snow fell last night, being the heaviest fall in years. The storm seems to have been quite general. Fears are entertained that it will throw the Tennessee out of its banks if the rain now prevailing continues.

The Storm in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 20.—Snow prevails throughout the State. In Greensboro it is four inches deep, in Hillsboro three inches, and the mercury at the latter place was 20 at midnight on Saturday. The peach crop is believed destroyed.

Severe Storm in New York.

NEW YORK, March 20.—A heavy snow storm, accompanied with high winds, began here this afternoon, and turned to rain at midnight. Dispatches from the interior of the State report a severe storm.

Six Inches of Snow at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 20.—A heavy snow storm commenced early this morning. It still continues. About six inches of snow have already fallen.

FIRE IN CHARLESTON.

Great Destruction of Property—Heartrending Scenes—Houses Sacked by Robbers—Hundreds of People Rendered Homeless.

CHARLESTON, March 20.—A fire broke out at 3 o'clock A. M. at the corner of King street and Rogers alley. No water being in the neighborhood and the wind blowing a gale from the east, the whole block from Columbus to Line streets on the east and west side of King street was soon destroyed. About seven o'clock the fire crossed Line street, the sparks being carried by the gale three-quarters of a mile up the King street road. The houses, fences and farms along that road were burned. Heartrending scenes were witnessed, and to add to the confusion bands of negro robbers sacked every house to which they could gain admittance.

Later in the morning Mayor Cunningham took command and some order was restored. By half past ten the fire had burned itself out. Hundreds of persons are homeless and penniless. The loss is at least half a million, and very little insurance is reported. The boundaries of the burned district are on the south Columbus street and Rogers alley, on the north and east line, on the east the South Carolina railroad, and on the west St. Phillips and Percy streets.

PETROLEUM POINTS.

Our Weekly Review of the Market in the Oil Region—Exports—Recent Developments, Etc.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

OIL CITY, March 18, 1876.

Prices of crude petroleum in the producing region have ranged a little higher this week than last, the bulk of business having been done at a slightly advanced price and the general feeling a little stronger. Last week the principal part of the business was done at $1.93¾@1.98¾, very little selling for more than two dollars, while this week more transactions have been made at $2.00@2.03¾ that below (Dess Run). On Monday the market was unusually buoyant and active, and the prices of all deliveries advanced about ten cents, and outside lines of little more participated than had been forfeited; and furthermore, that the inalienable rights of citizens of this Commonwealth, as well as its Constitution and laws, shall be declared guaranteed throughout the whole of any corporation whatsoever, and your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

(Signed.)	L. PETERSON, JR., & Co.,	
	JOHN A. KELLY & Co.,	
	GEORGE A. KELLY & Co.,	
	WM. S. EVANS & Co.,	
	HOLDSHIP & IRWIN,	
	MICHAEL DONOVAN & Co.,	
	J. C. KIRKPATRICK & Co.,	
	OLIVER MCCLINTOCK & Co.	
	HUGUS & HACKE,	
	BRUSH & Co.,	
	And many others.	

The resolution was referred to the Railroad Committee.

Mr. CHRISTY asked leave to read the following bill in place, but objections being made, it lays over for the present:

A joint resolution providing for a special committee to make an investigation into the affairs of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The bill provides that a special committee of five members from each House investigate said railroad so far as relates to its management in connection with transportation companies, and its unjust discrimination in the transportation of coal, grain, oil and other merchandise.

Petition from Allegheny County.

Mr. LARGE presented a petition asking for the repeal of the prohibitory law for North and South Fayette townships, Allegheny county.

Additional Sessions.

Mr. LUSK offered a resolution providing for sessions of the House hereafter on Friday afternoons and Saturday mornings.

As the resolution involves a change of the rules of the House, it has to lay over one day.

Mr. FOSTER offered a resolution that the House adjourn over from 6 P. M. to-morrow (Tuesday) until Thursday morning next at 10, to allow the Democrats to attend the State Convention at Lancaster, Pa., on Wednesday next. Agreed to.

Adjourned. K.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

FRANCE.

The Budget for 1877.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.... N. P. REED.... GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31f.

ROUMS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¾

IT is now proposed that Dr. BACON shall act as public prosecutor against BEECHER.

THE snow fall yesterday apparently only paralleled the terrible fall of snow in Scotland, where railway trains are blocked with snow.

SECRETARY BRISTOW voluntarily appeared before the War Expenditures Committee, and explained fully his connection with the mule claim, in which he was professionally engaged.

AS IT has been proven that MARSH was on his way to Canada before the President had said anything about punishing him, the remarks of an evening paper on that subject are wise and interesting.

THERE were signs of the investigating committee striking something yesterday, and they are said to be looking into some interesting and persuasive facts. Judge MELLON was not present yesterday. Whether it indicates a final retirement remains to be seen.

THE power of the Legislative Committee is to be tested,—Mr. HENNE refusing to be sworn, or to promise to attend the sessions of the committee. An information was made against him before Mayor MCCARTHY, who committed him, and his case has been, we hear, sent to the Grand Jury. The statement that the editor of the GAZETTE refused to appear was incorrect. He did respond to the subpœna, but was not put on the stand.

NEW JERSEY seems to be a much pledged State, as regards the Presidential candidates. Some time ago JOHN Y. FOSTER offered it to BLAINE, in a letter that traveled around awhile, and finally turned up in a Democratic newspaper. Then an arrangement was started to pledge the State to FRELINGHUYSEN, who would like very much to have it—with an alternative that if he cannot use it to good advantage it shall go to CONKLING. What is to come of it, when CONKLING fails we have not heard—probably it will break into fragments and distribute itself around where it will do the most good. We do things better than that in this State.

DO THE Councils really wish to get at the facts relative to the stolen water bonds, or are they anxious to cover up matters that are at least of interest to the honest public and to the swindled and ruined stockholders of the Nation Trust Company? The fact is well understood that GRIER was not the worst sinner in the case, and that, were the truth known, parties who are escaping scot free are as much involved, and more so, morally, than many who have sacrificed their property to pay demands made upon them. To exonerate GRIER is good policy, and now that the resolution on the subject has been referred to the Finance Committee, we shall be interested to have its report. Bring ROBERT back, and let him testify.

THE *Post* has no knowledge of PENDLETON'S tough swearing. In order to enlighten it we will benevolently state the points involved. He swore he paid no money to any member of BELKNAP'S family, nor person connected with the Government. He didn't, for the present MRS. BELKNAP was not then a member of BELKNAP'S family, her marriage having taken place at a later date, nor was she connected with the Government. He also swore that neither MRS. MARSH nor MRS. BELKNAP traveled with him and his family. They didn't. His family was at Paris while he made a tour of Spain and the provinces with those ladies as his travelling companions. It was, it will be seen, all literally true that Gentleman GEORGE swore to, but somehow he succeeded in getting a long way from the truth.

EX-GOVERNOR ALLEN, of Ohio, made it one of the strong points in his political speeches, last fall, that all he possessed "was in the soil that GOD had made." It turns out that his possessions in that direction are not as honestly obtained as they might be. The heirs of DUNCAN MCARTHUR have commenced suit to eject ALLEN from his farm near Chillicothe, and compel him to account for all rents and profits of the estate. It is claimed that DUNCAN MCARTHUR, who died in 1849, was a man of great wealth, made a will bequeathing all his property to his wife and WM. KEY, to hold in trust until his youngest grandchild should become of age, when it was to be divided among all the heirs. The will was set aside, and large portions of the estate came into possession of MRS. COONS, daughter of MCARTHUR, who afterward married Governor ALLEN. The principal contestant having become of age has instituted suit with others to recover. Should the decision be adverse to Gov. ALLEN it will take nearly all his property and fortune to satisfy the heirs.

THE *Post* cannot understand why we should object to the imprisonment of KILBOURNE, while we condemned CLYMER for letting MARSH escape. Explanations are generally wasted on that sheet, but we will try it for once. MARSH had given valuable testimony, which it was necessary to have him repeat, if impeachment articles against BELKNAP were to be sustained. Therefore, it was essential to be sure he was at hand when wanted. It was not necessary to imprison him in a common jail, but to refuse to discharge him, and arrange in any way satisfactory to the committee that he should be on hand when wanted. CLYMER hurriedly paid and discharged him, so he was at liberty to run away. KILBOURNE was a witness who claimed that improper demands were made on him. He was asked to produce private books and papers, when there was nothing in the evidence to show that any Government officer was implicated in or by those books. He declined to produce them, on the ground that the Constitution protected his person and property from seizure, except under due process of law. He is undoubtedly right in his claim, yet he was seized and sent to prison. There is no parallel between the two cases. CLYMER acted criminally in letting MARSH free to go; and it is an undoubted outrage to imprison KILBOURNE to force him to bring out his books.

THE reasons given by some of the gentlemen of Select Council for opposing Mr. LITTELL'S resolution in reference to the return of Grier are decidedly attenuated. Will any of these gentlemen inform the public who is being prosecuted for the illegal use of water bonds? We confess we are not aware of any such proceedings. The objection made to the resolution on the ground that it will open up old sores is all the veriest bosh. Some of our best citizens have been compelled to give the accumulations of their hard earnings for years to make good the losses occasioned them by the failure of the Nation Trust Company. Are they not entitled to some sympathy? Have they not the right to know who has their money? Councils should not hesitate to take means to get this knowledge, and if GRIER can be induced to come home and testify by the offer of a pardon, Councils ought to ask Governor HARTRANFT to guarantee the pardon. There is no doubt the wandering cashier is anxious to return home and tell the whole story, if he is secured from imprisonment. He would have no inducement to tell a false story, for enough correlative facts could be adduced from other witnesses to expose him if he told what was not true. He ought then to be brought home, and we hope Mr. LITTELL will press his resolution.

WE HAVE received, through the politeness of Mr. MACRUM, Librarian, a copy of the annual report of the Mercantile Library, for 1875. The report shows that the institution has been well managed, and that it has had greater prosperity than other institutions of a like character; but that, nevertheless, it has felt the pressure of the times. As it is hard to keep it self-sustaining, and add to the list of books, we suggest whether some liberal-minded men among us will not do well to remember the library, with the gift of sufficient funds, to add considerably to the list of works. It is a form of benevolence that will do more good, to a very deserving class of people, than almost any other method can accomplish. It is also worthy of consideration whether a plan cannot be devised to furnish a number of deserving poor with access to the Library free. The number of books taken out last year fell off, as compared with the previous year, some eight thousand volumes,—and this is partly accounted for, no doubt, by the lack of means. The Library is a most deserving institution, and should be endowed sufficiently to carry forward its work without financial embarrassment. When an institution has proved its usefulness, it should be recognized and sustained.

THE House, at Harrisburg, fights shy of the colored soldiers' orphans bill. It does not wish to grant the request made, and avails itself of a mere technicality to get out. The application is for forty dollars for each of the seventy colored orphans in the Bridgewater school,—a matter of $2,800 a year, and $1,600 spent in 1875. The numbers in attendance have fallen below the minimum required under the State law, but there is no other colored school to consolidate it with. Where the number and expense are so small, there seems to be no good reason why a special exception should not be made in this case, if it can be done under the Constitution. We have not examined this particular subject, but suppose that inasmuch as the school is established, under previous legislation, there is no necessary hindrance to an appropriation, such as is absolutely necessary to the maintenance of the school. Either this must be done, or the inmates must be distributed among the white schools. The State has not dealt justly by its colored soldiers' orphans, and needs to remedy past neglect of other years. The colored people prefer that the Bridgewater school should be maintained some two or three years, when the inmates will be of age. The trifle of cost attached to this should prompt the Legislature to strain a point, if need be, to comply with their wishes, and give the orphans a fair opportunity.

JUDGE STOWE'S course, in setting aside the verdict of a jury, because it was not in accord with his charge, raises the question whether we need juries, if their verdicts do not stand. Admit that the verdict was erroneous, is it not an argument against the jury system? And yet the jury, guided, no doubt, by its sympathies, may have reached a decision involving, at least, equal and exact justice. A poor street car conductor is arrested on what proves to be a false charge. His prosecution and imprisonment were at the instance of a corporation,—a street railway company,—which acted on the information of its accredited agent, a spy. To say that the conductor was not maliciously or responsibly prosecuted, because the owners of the road believed the story of their spy, is to talk nonsense. They prosecuted on the credit of the spy's story, and are therefore responsible for all the consequences attending the failure to prove the man guilty. It is not an acceptable excuse, when one enters into legal proceedings, that he thought this or that occurred. At all events, the harsh treatment suffered by the conductor was a wrong endured by him, for which he undoubtedly has a right to seek and receive redress. This he has sought in the courts, and the jury gave him a decision. It may not have been strictly legal, but was it inequitable?

INVESTIGATING.

It is stated that there are no less than seventy investigating committees, of one kind or other, in existence under authority of the House at Washington. We are glad that this is so, as it argues that when these are through they will leave nothing of corruption or wrong that really exists unrevealed. If the Republican party shall be able to go before the people in the Presidential contest and say: "We have had control of the Government fifteen years, four of which were full of the excitement and extravagance necessary to war, have handled thousands of millions of dollars, have paid hundreds of millions of national debt, and yet have had exposed, as the result of the most rigid investigations, far less of fraud than the Democracy showed in the expiring months of power," the people will undoubtedly continue the party in power for another Presidential term. Unless our high officials shall be absolutely rotten with corruption, and this we do not believe, these investigations cannot fail to do us good. They differ from ordinary investigations, in that they have been entered upon, not as the result of charges brought, but to develop evidence of corruption, where it is not known to exist, in order that the Republican party may be injured and the Democratic party benefited. It is a mere partisan operation that is perfectly regardless of the effect of unjust suspicions on those who have lived unstained lives, and who are sensitive as to their personal reputation and honor.

Thus far these investigations have developed two cases of criminality—those of BELKNAP and PENDLETON. One is an aspirant to the Presidency within the Democratic party, and his downfall is a far severer blow to his party than is that of BELKNAP to the Republicans. The latter was lifted to office through fortuitous circumstances, and was not in the least likely to be further honored by his party. Of the two, PENDLETON'S case is far the worst, considered in whatever light it may be. Selfish, in the sense of money-getting, he exerted his powers and influence to rob the Government of money, on a claim known to be illegal and wrong, and that had been decidedly rejected by Secretary STANTON. This money, when collected, was due a railroad of which he was President, and ultimately due, as stockholders, to orphans for whom he was guardian. Yet he deliberately took half the money to himself for his labor in getting it. BELKNAP'S crime is not to be apologized for, but certainly it did not involve swindling the Government out of money direct. Morally speaking, there was little difference between his guilt and that of PENDLETON, but the difference between them is in the fact that one was adventitiously raised to the highest position he was likely to occupy, while PENDLETON is one of the leaders, and a Presidentisl aspirant in the Democratic party.

Unless the investigations started come to more than they are likely to at present, they comprise a fatal policy for the Democratic party. They have already lost their hold on the BELKNAP case, and would have been powerless to prosecute it, had it not been for President GRANT. Thus the credit for whatever result is reached will be due the Republican party, through the President,—a fact that is keenly felt by CLYMER. Thus the advantage of situation is with Republicans as yet, and will be more so, as the investigations proceed, provided no disclosures are made against high officials. The singular feature of the latest of these is, that the greatest efforts seems to be against those usually regarded as pure. Secretary BRISTOW has been assailed most viciously for what was a simple, straight forward piece of professional service before the Court of Claims. All such efforts serve to impress us, that the work upon which the Democracy are engaged is one of desperation. They are convinced, that so far as public record goes, they cannot compete with the Republican party. Therefore, they must assail it by impeaching its officials, and showing that it is saturated with corruption. So far, they are making very poor headway, but they are desperately determined to secure success if possible. Hence, they are sifting every Bureau and Department of the Government. We wish them well.

In the meantime, the people are sure to look at the record of Congress, to know what public measures were developed by the Democracy to relieve the country. In place of a broad, statesmanlike spirit, they will see that the House is governed by the lowest grade of partisanship. Retrenchment has been made in a few particulars, but in admitting rebel war and cotton claims, and publishing 300,000 agricultural reports, they have squandered far more than they saved. The presence, in the House of a controlling rebel influence, disposed to assert itself at all times, is also uncongenial to the people. Yet we have measures that are sufficiently important to engage all the time of Congress. These receive little or no attention. All this cannot be held back very long, and if the time continues to run to waste, and Congress adjourns, with nothing more of public utility attended to than we have had, it will not be good for the Democratic party. Really, stupidity seems to preside over them. In taking up investigations, and refusing to attend to public business they must unearth corruption, or that party must go under. Failure will be a certificate of good character for the Republicans from their enemies.

YOUR GUESTS.

The Different Kinds of the Animal.

Some guests are fearful inflictions, and make you count the hours until the time of your release arrives. Take for one example those stiff and unyielding dead weights who will not take their place among you, do what you will in the way of friendly welcome and family reception, not to speak of their absolute inability to make themselves at home of their own free will, as some good easy creatures do even in the teeth of difficulties. There they sit in the drawing-room dressed in their company clothes, doing their company work, wearing their company manners, waiting to be attended to and amused, and feeling themselves neglected or even insulted if they have not some one told off to their service every hour of the day. They think that going out on a visit is by no means the same thing as being at home, and they make you understand what they expect of you. Do you live in a remote country village where your grandest dinner parties consists of the vicar, the doctor, and their respective wives? your formal guest brings her finest gowns and smartest caps, and astonishes the simple folk of the neighborhood by a toilet that had done good service at a millionaire's state banquet. You and your lo cal colleagues are quite satisfied with the plain but pleasant dinner which gives every one enough to eat without finery or pretense at elegance; but your formal guests thinks there should have been *entrees* such as only a *chef* or a *cordon bleu* can prepare, and she lets you understand that a la Russe is the only style which she can conscientiously commend. She knows nothing of the comely friendliness which is the order of your simpler mode of life, and hold that, at least during her visit, that order should be suspended in favor of a more elaborate procedure. Paying visits is not an every-day matter in her life, and she does not wish it to be shorn of any of its pomp, any of its formality.

Her antipode is the very homely, very free and frank kind of guest who repudiates the thinnest web of conventionality, and comes into your house as if born in your family circle, and accustomed to your ways from the beginning. "Never mind me," is her motto, and she acts on it to the ultimate. She offers to accompany you to your kitchen when you go to give your morning orders; and she peeps into the pantry and the larder with a keen appreciation of the comestibles that are in store. But she probably puts in her word of kindly advice while you and cook are consulting, and with her "never mind me" sort of manner, advises you to cut out such and such a dish from your *menu* as superfluous for the occasion, those which are left being, according to her "quite good enough," and "no one wants more. She is always thinking, indeed, how best to save your pocket, and acts throughout her visits as if you were on the verge of bankruptcy, which a joint extr: or a pudding beyond the ordinary tariff would precipitate and confirm. In her anxiety to be friendly and not burdensome, she offends your pride and wounds your selflove, as well as your sense of hospitality; but she means well, and you have to swallow your mortification in your gratitude; or you strike a balance between the formal guest for whom nothing was too good, and very little good enough, and this friendly bit of familiarity and slipshod, who is so anxious not to be a burden on your finances nor a restraint on your movements, that she assumes you to be a pauper, and does not credit you with the ordinary politeness taught by hospitality and self-restraint.

Then there is the independent guest, who arranges her own life as if she were not on a visit at all; makes engagements, invites her friends, accepts invitations, and all the rest of it, as a kind of compensation for you with her host; treating your house as if it were an inn where she owed no consideration to any one. It never seems to occur to her that she has come to visit you, and to pay you as much attention as she receives. She has come to make use of you, and to enjoy herself in her own way independently of yours. Your house is simply a gratuitous hotel, and she uses it as a hotel without conscience or compunction.

A REAL ROMANCE.

Married After Thirty-four Years of Constancy.

A wedding of a very romantic character occurred in this city yesterday morning, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. It was the denouement of a courtship of thirty-four years' ago—a happy consummation of youthful love—showing how incurable are the wounds invisible that Love's keen arrows make.

Dr. Joseph R. Smith, now on a visit to Louisville, is a wealthy merchant and influential citizen of Elyton, Alabama. When quite a young man he loved a young lady in another State, and in return received the most undying assurances of her affection toward him. But fate intervened. Circumstances of a peculiar nature prevented their union, and, after the first pangs of disappointed love were passed, both were married and went their separate ways with their companions. A few years later they lost sight of each other, but never forgot their youthful attachment.

The lady married a gentleman named Kilpatrick, with whom she moved to Missouri. A few years ago her husband died, and about two years ago Dr. Smith became a widower.

A few weeks ago he resolved to take a trip North in search of his boyhood's sweetheart, whose place of residence was unknown to him. His first stopping place was Louisville. Arriving here in the early part of last week, he took a room at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and commenced looking after some business among the merchants.

Two days after his arrival, while looking over the hotel register, Dr. Smith, to his great surprise, read the name of Mrs. ——— Kilpatrick, from Missouri. He sought an interview at once, and for the first time in thirty-four years beheld his old-time sweetheart. The rest of the story is of necessity brief and already anticipated.

At nine o'clock yesterday morning, Dr. Smith and Mrs. Kilpatrick quietly left the hotel in a hack together, and drove to the Chestnut street Methodist church, where they were married in the presence of a few friends, who had gathered there by invitation of the groom, Rev. Dr. Lynn, pastor of the church, performing the ceremony. The parties then returned to the hotel, where they will remain a few days and then return to their Southern home.

Ready For the Black Hills.

"I tell yer I've 'ranged to fix them blasted Injuns, if they try to raise my hair," exclaimed a Black Hills adventurer, leaning against a Chicago depot, the other morning.

"How's that?" asked a companion.

"You've hearn of dynamite, hain't ye?" continued the first speaker.

"Yes."

"Wal, I've got sum of the dern stuff shaped inter a 'nfernal machine to wear up here under my hair, an' I'd jest like ter see any dummed red skin 'tempt to lift my scalp."

"But if it should go off—?"

"It would blow the Injun ter—"

"I mean what would become of your head," put in the other.

"Blest if I ever thunk of that," replied the would-be dynamite fiend; and then he continued, thoughtfully, "I reckon I won't try to wear the deuced thing, arter all."

Mr. Moody's Mistake.

Mr. Moody says man is a failure. Probably Mr. Moody never saw a young man play base ball all day, and billiards half the night, and get up the next morning and jaw around an hour because his mother didn't put more stiffening in his shirt bosom. Man a failure, indeed!—*Norristown Herald.*

THE MULE.

After Victor Hugo.

The mule is the most unhealthy animal in the world—unhealthy to have around.

The very atmosphere about a mule is dangerous to inhabit.

We have money to bet that, when nature made the first mule, some one got hurt.

A mule is always "at home," as you will find by calling upon one of the "critters."

He is continually possessed of a yearning desire to stretch himself—especially his hind legs.

We have known his yearning to make trouble in several families.

Any wound which a mule happens to give you may very properly be called an a-bray-sure.

Be careful that you are never "wound up" in this way.

A mule is a great prophet.

He can prophesy a man's sudden illness or death twenty feet off.

This makes him very profitable to doctors and undertakers.

He is also possessed of great healing power.

The saying that a bright jewel lies deeply buried in the end of a mule's tail is a delusion and a snare.

Don't hunt for it.

Mule may be a good diet for a Frenchman, but not for beef-raising Yankees.

The less mule meat a man has the better.

The only way we could be persuaded to eat a mule would be to be-at him.

Likewise, the only way we could be got to ride a mule would be to de-ride him.

And the darkey was right when he said that the only way to "lub" a mule was to "e lub" him.

No man ever sees a mule kick him.

The man is usually seized with obscured vision just at that juncture.

We have seen a man get up after a mule had kicked him (very rarely, though), and swear with both hands uplifted that he didn't believe the animal had stirred a peg —he looked so immovable and unconcerned.

A mule is a very "quick" animal.

Great quantitres of this substance is hidden away beneath his toe-calks.

Caution: Take our word for this, and don't go hunting around in that vicinity.

You can't weigh a mule with any sort of accuracy.

An ounce of mule weighs more than a pound of any other live stock.

And no matter what his condition may be, a mule is bound to kick the beam.

The only beam which a mule can not kick is a sunbeam.

But he can knock the beam out of a man's eye with alacrity than any other influence.

In this respect he is a regular mot-or-power.

As a great explorer, the mule is equal to Stanley.

When he goes exploring for a man he always finds him.

The safest place to stand by a mule does not exist.

He is the dynamite fiend of the four-legged kingdom.

We have often wished that some "bunko" man would try to "rope in" a mule.

He would never be worth a row'pins again.

The mule is a very headstrong beast.

He is likewise exceeding heel-strong.

The mule—but blame a mule, anyway!

THE ROYAL TRAVELER.

The Prince of Wales in Calcutta.

I left —— to attend the gathering to do honor to the Prince's arrival at Calcutta. I went to Calcutta, but did not join the press who raved for tickets and moved heaven and earth to obtain a reserved seat. I lit my pipe when the royal salute was fired, and strolled forth, as a Bohemian should, to take my view of the *entree* among the people. It was a stupid business—simply a long line of carriages filled with people in gilt coats. My delight was to listen to the remarks in the crowd. "By Allah," said one bearded Mussulman, "which is the Prince? he is undistinguishable from the crowd of Feringhees." "That is surely him," replied his companion, pointing to Dean, of the body-guard, dressed in gorgeous red and gold, on a capering horse. "Strange and wonderful," said the first, "are there Frank people. They call every one to see the Shahzada, and then do not show him to us." "Yes," said a third; "I thought surely he would have sat alone like the son of a king, in the largest carriage in the world; but what is this which we have seen?" "If it please God," observed the first, "although we do not see him, yet he will be like the sun in the rainy season." Chorus: "Yes; now that he sees with his own eyes the misfortunes of this poor country" &c., &c.

Well, to resume, after the Prince's entry there was a levee and a ball, to neither of which did I go, as I felt sure that the crowd would be so great that I should not be missed. I went, however, to a garden party, to which everybody was invited to meet his Royal Highness, and it really was a very pretty sight. In the first place, my eyes revelled in the deliciously picturesque costumes of our English ladies, which in freshness and delicacy of contrasts were almost French. Then there were the mighty Princes of the East—Scindhia, gloomy and blackavised; Johore, a Malacca Prince; the Burmese and Nepalese Ambassadors; Cashmere, a portly picture of a Hindue; and Patiala. This latter was one blaze of diamonds. I never saw such a sight. On his neck he wore the famous suite which formerly belonged to the Empress Eugenie, and in his turban blazed a larger constellation. His coat alone was said to have cost $50,000.

TWO STOCK GAMBLERS.

The Difference Between Vanderbilt and Drew.

Commodore Vanderbilt and Daniel Drew are the oldest of our stock operators. Both commenced poor and became rich. One has retained his wealth while the other has lost it. They were occasionally brought into severe conflict, and although they were on speaking terms, they were never friends; rivalry indeed prevented any harmony. Taking a view of these distinguished men, the points of difference may be stated in a single sentence—the Commodore had genius, while Drew was the slave of what is called luck." The Commodore laid hold of solid values and forced all competing interests to serve him, under penalty of threatened ruin. Drew never got into permanent stock. He was by nature a gambler, and dealt in fancies. He had no controlling power over long lines of traffic nor wielded a mastery over the great interests of transportation, but simply ranged up and down Wall street in order to shave any one who would accept his fancies. In the grasp of the Commodore he was but a child. At one time he was compelled to pay 50 cents for each steamboat ticket sold on his Hudson River steamers, as a consideration for an accommodation line on the Central road connecting with the former. Vanderbilt always made him feel his inferiority. The Commodore looked on Jim Fisk, Daniel Drew, Henry N. Smith, and even Jay Gould, as a set of Wall street harpies, whom he could crush out at will. He never interfered with them if they kept out of his path, but when they came into collision they were inevitably made to feel the penalty of their rashness.

A Justice who Wouldn't.

Yesterday forenoon, says the Detroit *Free Press*, an honest-looking man called into the office of a Justice of the Peace and wanted to know if he could commence suit against a neighbor for assault and battery. He was informed that he could, and he brightened up and continued:

"Well make out a lawsuit right away. He kicked me mighty hard, and I want you to plug the law right to him."

As the Justice reached for a warrant his visitor asked:

"How much will you fine him?"

"I can't tell anything about the case until it is tried," was the reply.

"Then he may get off?"

"Yes."

"And I may have the cost to pay?"

"Yes."

"And you won't agree to fine him?"

His Honor began to read a frigid letter on the practice of law, but the man for whom it was intended started for the door, saying:

"I won't fool with law. I've got three dogs and two grown-up sons, and I guess the whole pile of us can lick him blind in two minutes."

Times Revenges.

Occasionally the whirligig of time takes such a start that it gets around with its revenges in less than a week. Yesterday one of those wretched beings who sweltered through the winter in Ulster overcoats was gloatingly gazing over into a frozen garden that only a few days before had reveled in the warm sunshine and greeted the enthusiastic spade. The coat was buttoned, the belt was all on, and he wore a bright peach-blossom above his broad bosom.

How He Was Squetched.

He was a conductor and put his arm around her waist ostensibly to assist her in getting on the car. She turned on him like a tiger with delirium tremens and started her battery of verbal artillery. Then she sat down, eleven gentlemen having arisen to give her a seat. He collected fares as if under the influence of either, giving abundant change, and stopping the car for youths who delight to jump on.—*N. Y. Mail.*

THE WISDOM OF LIFE.

By John Stuart Blakie, Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh.

Would you lead a happy life,
Free from melancholy,
Gnawing care and thorny strife,
And plagues of blind folly—
I will tell you how to live
Heartily and truly,
With sweet honey in your hive,
Like a bee in July.

Like the bee be out and work
When the sun is shining,
Never in a corner lurk,
Whimpering and whining.
If you scour the fields, you'll find
Thyme, or mint, or clover;
Something to a willing mind
God will still discover.

When the sky is grim and gray,
Though the clouds rain fountains,
March, and molehills on your way
Don't mistake for mountains.
If a ghost beside you stand,
Make no fearful comment;
But face the shadow boldly, and
'Tis vanished in a moment!

What the folks of you may say
Never mind a rattle,
Spin your quiet yarn, while they
Waste their wind in battle.
Lies that float on wintry wings
With windy haste will perish,
But the seed of truthful things
Time's fruitful womb will cherish.

Wear your heart not on your sleeve;
But on just occasion
Let taen know what you believe
With breezy gentilation;
Prove the good and make them thine,
With warm embrace and ample;
But never cast your pearls to swine,
Who turn and rend and trample.

Make a penny when you can,
'Tis useful as a tool is.
But who says, *money makes the man*,
A meager-witted fool is.
Rich is he whose genial breast,
With liberal salutation,
Hath welcomed all that's bright and best
Throughout the wide creation.

THE Men to Blame.

Some of the New York papars have been hounding a woman implicated in recent developments as if every yard of ribbon she purchased, every pair of gloves she wore, were scorpions with which she lashed her innocent, amiable, unthinking husband to destruction. For shame! Why women are naturally conservative, naturally economical, naturally care-takers. They rarely have the nerve to spend until they are forced to do it by some man, who thinks the display his wife makes necessary to his advancement. The sin of women is in yielding to the specious and plausible representations, and not refusing wholly to countenance acts which are not based upon strict integrity.—*Jennie June.*

Russian Partners in the Dance.

A young lady who is passing the winter at Nice has not been altogether delighted with her partners. She especially dislikes the Russians, and says: "Have you ever danced with a Russian? Take my advice; never attempt it. One feels as a falling star must; once started, it is by no means certain where or how one will bring up. They dash off at the speed of the 'Irish mail,' without the slightest regard to time or tune. One is truly helpless in such an encounter. At the Pension Millet, where they dance frequently, I am told the Russian men are quite jealous of the Americans. Ladies, of course, prefer dancing with a rational being."

A Successful Business Man.

Said one prominent citizen of Chicago to a bucolic visitor as he saw a second prominent citizen pass: "I tell you, sir, there's one of the greatest men in the west outside of the penitentiary. That man came here just three years ago, and hadn't money enough to buy a California square breakfast with, and only last Tuesday he failed for $80,000. I tell you, sir, if that man was Secretary of the Treasury for ninety days he'd either resume specie payments or bust. Don't you think so, too?" The bystander said he thought so, too.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following transfers of real estate were placed on file in the Recorder's office yesterday:

R. H Fife, Sheriff, to Heath & Speer, January 15, 1876; interest of Margaret Chaney, trustee of S. Clancey, in lot in Thirteenth ward, on Rose street; Consideration.....$50

Thomas Mellon et ux., to F. H. Bower, March 1, 1876; lot in Twenty-first ward, in Mellon's plan. Consideration.....$1,200

Margaret M. Carnahan to Robert Knox and Andrew Knox, December 2, 1876; lot on Franklin street, Sixth ward, Allegheny. Consideration.....

Wm. Sorby et ux., to J. J. Fetzer and C. F. Fetzer, January 22, 1876; lot in Seventeenth ward, on Main street. Consideration.....$1,000

C. W. Winnel et ux., to David Carney, March 1, 1875; lot in Tenth ward, Allegheny, on Charles street. Consideration.....$577 50

George B. Logan, administrator of Dr. Thomas Hartford, Pittsburgh and Allegheny Protestant Orphan Asylum, February 1, 1876; lot on Tenth st. Consideration.....$1

Wm. Richards to Sarah Lewis et al., February 24, 1876; tract of land in Thirtieth ward. Consideration.....$1

John H. Hare, sheriff, to J. C. Bedell and Samuel Kennedy, November 13, 1871; interest of Wm. McKroom in lot in Chartiers borough. Consideration.....$700

Same to J. C. Bedell, Dec. 18, 1875; interest of R. Rowley in M. B. Brown's plan of Mansfield. Consideration.....

Thomas A. Hunter et ux., to Samuel Luty, June 21, 1873; three acres in Penn township. Consideration.....$1,000

Samuel Luty et ux., to Thomas A. Hunter, Jan. 14, 1876; lot in the same township. Consideration.....$1,000

James Reed et ux. et al to Wm Atwater Feb. 7, 1867; lot in First ward, McKeesport, on Third street. Consideration.....$1,000

Oscar F. Lamm et ux., to J. F. Slagle, assignee; four lots in Fifth ward, Allegheny on Rebecca street. Consideration.....$1

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. S. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Babm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

$2,000,000 Stolen
In five years from
B. T. BABBITT, of New York,
Who still makes
Babbitt's Best Soap.

POLITICAL.
CONGRESS.
CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.
CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.
ASSEMBLY.
FOR STATE SENATE,
43d DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF MCKEESPORT,
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.
PROTHONOTARY.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d48
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY.
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

ALL THE NOVELTIES
FOR GENTS'
SPRING WEAR
JUST RECEIVED BY
Henry Smith & Sons,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
98 WYLIE AVENUE.

CEMENT — 200 BBLS. LOUISVILLE, 100 bbls. Rosendale, for sale by B. CANFIELD, 116 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. ESTABLISHED 1853. 1876.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21st,
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW SPECIALTIES,
AND
SPECIAL GOOD BARGAINS OPENED TO-DAY, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.

Having secured some SPECIAL GOOD BARGAINS, we shall offer this week EXTRA INDUCEMENTS in all kinds and classes of Goods in every department of the house, prices lower than we ever before had the pleasure of offering, and our stock now being VERY COMPLETE and EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE, an examination will amply repay.

On our Black Alpaca counter we have placed some special bargains, and not confining our customers to one particular brand, they have a large line from which to select and their own choice and pleasure as to weight and finish.

At 28c, An extra bargain in
BLACK ALPACAS
At 37½c, Special good value in BLACK ALPACAS.
At 45c and 50c, Superior quality in BLACK ALPACAS.
These goods being our own importation, they will be found unusually good value, also a full line of lower and finer qualities at equally low prices.

At 75c and 87½c, Good quality
BLACK DRESS SILKS.
At $1 00 per yard, an extra bargain in GROS GRAIN BLACK DRESS SILKS.
At $1.50 per yard, REAL HAND SPUN BLACK SILKS, made expressly for ourselves—a special good bargain, usually sold at $1.75.
At $1.15 per yard, another new line of COLORED DRESS SILKS, latest line of shades, usually sold at $1.25.
All our Silks are imported directly from Lyons, France, and in every quality to $3.50 to $4.00 per yard, will be found

EXTRA GOOD VALUE.
Large variety all grades and materials in
Colored Spring Dress Goods
At very low prices.

It has ever been our desire and endeavor to offer our patrons the BEST POSSIBLE VALUE to be found ANYWHERE, but we are pleased to state we have this week far surpassed any of our previous efforts, as per a few of the SPECIALTIES given in our
Domestic Goods Department.

AT 4½ CENTS PER YARD, A LARGE LINE OF
FULL STANDARD PRINTS,
All perfect and Dark.
AT 5 CENTS PER YARD, FINE VARIETY OF
Good Styles STANDARD CALICOS, Perfectly Fast Colors.

SPECIAL NOTICE!
WILL OPEN TO-DAY OVER
100 CASES SPRAGUE'S PRINTS,
Choice styles, the cream of their printing and stock, which we offer at
6 1-4 CENTS per Yard, or
6 CENTS per Yard by the Piece.

At 8½ cents, an extra bargain in 4-4 Heavy Sheeting Muslins.
At 5 cents per yard, 8-4 Bleached Table Damask, All Linen, a superior bargain.
At $1.00 per yard, very fine Bleached Table Damask, slightly imperfect, worth $1.50.

SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
Scotch, American, French and German Towels,
Being much under usual and real value.

NOTE.—Our Table Damasks being bought directly in Belfast, Ireland, and all other Foreign Linen Goods directly from manufacturers and importers directly by ourselves, that we can offer extra good value will be undoubted.
At 75 cents and upward, a large line and special good value in full size Red Quilts.
At 25 cents per yard, Blue Kentucky Jeans, worth 30 cents, and extra good value in Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., for Men and Boys' Wear.

New novelties constantly arriving and New Goods placed on our counters every day at lowest prices.

At 25c and 50c,
LADIES' KID GLOVES
Slightly soiled, a fine variety of colors and blacks.
At 6¼c, 8½c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18¾c and 25c, special good bargains in Ladies' and Gents'
All-Linen White Handkerchiefs,
Direct from Belfast, and much under real value.

Latest advices from Switzerland announce a reduction of 25 per cent. on Embroideries, and our immense variety in all widths will now be found to correspond with the reduction.

At 33c, Extra good
WHITE & COLORED CORSETS.
At 62½c, opened to-day, a superior quality White and Colored Woven Corsets.

A very large and complete assortment of
Gents' Furnishing Goods
Of every description, at lowest prices.
Hosiery, Gloves, Collars, Neckwear, &c., &c.

As fast as NEW ATTRACTIONS appear in Eastern cities they are placed on our counters at lowest prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Our trade being very active and sales rapid, and as our advertisements are changed regularly every Tuesday and Friday, persons living at a distance won'd serve their own interests by ordering as soon as convenient after reading advertisement. Samples sent when requested, and Goods expressed on receipt of money, or sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States or Territories. When ordering give your name, P. O. address, Express Office or county and State, plain and distinct as possible.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Jos. Horne & Co.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.,
Invite the attention of Housekeepers to the following lines of goods:
WHITE TABLE DAMASKS, from 75c per yard up to finest qualities. Plain White Damask Table Cloths.
FRINGED DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, in plain white, also with Colored Borders. Napkins to match.
TURKEY RED TABLE COVERING in New Patterns.
FRINGED TURKEY RED TABLE COVERS, 2 to 4 yard length. Napkins to match.
FRINGED LUNCH CLOTHS in Drab, Tan and Green, with contrasting Borders. Napkins to match.
DAMASK NAPKINS, good value, at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } TUESDAY, March 21, 1876. }

The stormy character of the weather yesterday tended to keep business men within doors, and the banks presented a deserted appearance generally. The work of clearing up Saturday's business, which forms a feature of Monday, gave a measure of activity, but it was routine, merely. There was little or new demand, and the surplus of funds at the banks still continues. The clearing house record, for last week, showed the smallest exchanges, though not the smallest balances, on Saturday, of any day in the week. Hence, the volume of banking business has been on the decline. It is believed at the banks that the demand on first of April account has about been provided for, and that there will be but little disturbance of local finances until after the first of April. The quarterly settling day passed, and it is anticipated that we will have a more active market, both for business and the banks.

We still, as for weeks past, quote call loans at 5@6 per cent.; strictly first-class two-name paper at 7 per cent.; strictly first-class single-name paper at 7@8 per cent.; loans on Government collateral at 5 per cent.; do. do. on first-class bonds and stocks at 6@7 per cent.; do. do. on second-class bonds and stocks at 9@9 per cent.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

6-20s	104¼	5-20's 1862-coupons	123
U.S.6's, 1881, coup	122⅝	10-40's, Reg	118½
" 1864, all called.	—	Currency 6's	126¼
" 1865	120¾	5 per cents	118
" 1865	120¾	10-40's—coupons ...	118¾
5-20's 1867	121½		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.ex. div.	119	Ohio & Mississippi.	20¾
Erie	20⅝	Union Pacific	62
I. C.	102½	Toledo & Wabash..	3⅝
C. C. & I. C.	4½	Harlem	100
St. Paul	42¾	Adams Express ...	108½
Do. Pref	80½	American Express..	63½
Michigan Southern	94⅛	U. S. Express	52½
Do. Central	64⅞	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	86¾
North Western Com	42⅜	Quicksilver	19
Do. Pref.	64⅞	Fort Wayne	100
Rock Island	110⅜	Hannibal & St. Jos	18⅝
Cleve. & Pitts	97	Panama	133
Pacific Mail	19¾	Iron Mountain	24½
Western Union Tel.	87⅜		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (Sw.)	50⅝	Cen. Trans (S)	48¾
Reading (B)	50⅜	Empire Dc (B)	35
Ot. Cos. of N. J. (B)	140	N. Y. C. R. R. (B)	106
Lehigh Val. (B)....	58⅞	P.C. & St. L. 7's (A)	80
Lehigh Valley (3s)..	83	North Pacific bonds	17¾
A. V. R. R. Incomes—B.			55¾

NEW YORK, March 20, 1876.

Money 3 to 7, closing at 7; prime mercantile paper 5@6. The customs receipts were $537,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $91,000. The clearings were $17,000,000. Sterling was steady at 486¾ @486¾. Gold opened at 114¾ and closed at 114¾. The carrying rates were 3 to 6. Governments were a fraction lower, in sympathy with gold. Railroad bonds were active, and in some cases lower. State bonds were steady. Stocks were dull, and in the main weak. With a few exceptions the fluctuations were slight. Pacific Mail was a feature, declining 1¼ per cent. The transactions were only 95,000 shares, of which 26,000 were Pacific Mail, 18,000 Western Union, 5,000 St. Pauls, 9,000 Erie, and 12,000 Lake Shore.

The Bank of the State of New York was to-day paying certified checks and depositors whose books have been balanced.

Governments — United States Coupons 1881, 122¾; 5-20s '65, 119⅝; do. new, 119; do. '67, 121¾; do. '68, 123; new 5s, 118 3-4; 10-40s, 118; do. coupons, 118¾; currency 6s, 126½.

State Bonds—Tennessees old, 43½; do. new, 41; Virginia new, 34; do. old, 34; Missouri 6s, 103¾.

Stocks — Western Union Telegraph Company, 67¾; Pacific Mail, 19¾; Adams Express, 108¾; Fargo Express, 86¾; American Express, 63; United States Express, 52½; New York Central, 113; Erie, 20; do. preferred, 39; Harlem, 140; do. preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 64½; Union Pacific, 65; Lake Shore, 64¾; Illinois Central, 102½; Pittsburgh, 97½; Northwestern common, 42½; do. preferred, 64½; New Jersey Central, 106 3-4; Rock Island, 110½; St. Paul, 42½; do. preferred, 80½; Wabash, 4¾; do. preferred, 9 1-4; Fort Wayne, 104½; Terre Haute, 4¼; do. preferred, 17; Chicago & Alton, 104; do. preferred, 109½; Ohio & Mississippi, 20¾; Indiana Central, 4½; Burlington & Quincy, 117; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 18½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, Co., 19½; Central Pacific, 107; Union, 104½; grant, 103½; Panama, 134; Mariposa, 3½; do. preferred, 8½; Missouri Pacific, 113¾.

LONDON, March 20.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £64,000. Consols: money, 94 5-16; account, 94 7-16@94 9-16; '65s, 105½; do '67, 108; 10-40s, 106; new 5s, 106; New York Central, 104; Erie, 18; do preferred, 29.

PARIS, March 20.—Rentes, 66f 65c.

FRANKFORT, March 20.—U. S. new 5s, 101¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, March 20, 1876. }

The leading merchandise markets have not varied much since the date of our last weekly review; while there was a moderate business in the aggregate, the demand for goods of almost every character is confined to supplying immediate necessities, and we need not look for any improvement in country orders until the roads become passable. In grain circles about the only new feature to notice is a scarcity and consequent advance in Corn, but it is not likely to hold out long, as the inquiry is light. Flour continues quiet and unchanged, and Provisions are devoid of any new features. In the grocery markets there is nothing new to record excepting that Coffee has stiffened@¼c again. Butter is scarce and higher, and Eggs are also firmer, although the market is well stocked. Clover Seed scarce and higher.

APPLES—The market continues quiet and while the supply is light, it is sufficient to meet the demand, which is also light; prices, however, are fully sustained. Sales at $2,50@3 per bbl for common to fair, and $4,50@5 for choice to extra choice—but few sales above $4,50. The arrivals continue small, which may be accounted for in the risk there is in handling them at this season of the year, and then at current rates the margin for profit is small.

APPLE BUTTER—Sells@ 9 gall.

ASHES—Following are the current rates—in a jobbing way: Common Soda, (48 per cent.) 3a3½c; Refined do., (50 per cent.) 3½@4c; Pearl ash, 7@8; Potash, 7c; Nitrate Soda, 3¾@4c; Manganese, 6½c; Arsenic, 9c; Flint Spar, 2a2½c.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X @ bbl to the city and $9 to country; XX $10; India $11 half bbls in proportion.

BEANS—Drag along with a light demand, and at low prices. The stocks now here are amply sufficient to meet the demand for the balance of the season, and no higher prices are looked for. Prime navy, $1,15 in round lots, and small orders filled at $1,25 @ bush.

BUTTER—The supply is exceedingly light, and we note an active demand for choice roll at 35c, with some fancy lots selling up to 37c. Prime, 32@33c; common lots for bakers use, 28@25c. The market is almost entirely bare of all kinds, and produce dealers have not had their stock of Butter so well cleaned up for a long time.

BROOMS—We note a more active demand. Manufacturers and dealers report a better trade and anticipate still more improvement next month. Quotations for "Union factory" remain the same, as follows:

No 2 common Brooms,	$2,00
No 2 Hurl	2,25
No 4 Hurl	3,00
No 5 Hurl	3,25
No 6 Hurl	3,50
No 3 carpet	3,75
No 4 carpet	4,00
Fancy Parlor	4,25
Stock Braid (56)	3,50
Stock Braid (48)	3,75
Whisps, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1,25a1,75 per dozen
Toy Brooms	1,00a1,50 "

BROOM HANDLES—We quote in a jobbing way:

No 1 Plain	$16 00 @ thousand
No 2 do	12 00 do
No 1 Painted	24 00 do
Toy Painted	12 50 do

CHEESE—Is reported firm for good stock, with a very fair trade; no recent change in prices; regular jobbing sales of prime Ohio Factory at 13¾a14; New York do, 14¾a15. Our latest dispatches from New York report that market easier, in consequence of a falling off in the export trade.

CEMENT, &c., &c.—Following are the jobbing rates: Louisville Cement, $2,00a2,25 @ bbl, Rosendale, $2a2,10; Youghiogheny, $2,00a2,25; Portland, $7a7,50. Calcined Plaster—Frouch's Selected, $4; New York, $3,50; Michigan, $3,50. White Limes, Cleveland, $1,40a1,75; Fremont, $1,40a1,75; Ohio, $1,40a1,75; Land Plaster, $2,75a3,50.

COORDAGE AND ROPE—Sisal Rope has been reduced ½c @ lb, otherwise the list remains unchanged. Following are the regular card rates, revised and corrected:

MANILLA ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upwards.	14½ cts. per lb
⅜ "	15½ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter.	15¾ "
Tarred rope and lath yarn.	14½ "
Hay, stave and leather twine.	14½ "

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid.	14½ cts. per lb
" Bolt Rope Yarns.	16½ "
Sand Pump Rope.	14½ "

SISAL ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward.	10¼ cts. per lb
⅜ "	11¼ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter.	11 "
Hay, Spoke and Leather Twine.	10½ "

NEW ZEALAND ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward.	11¾ cts. per lb
⅜ "	11¾ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter.	12¾ "
Hay twine.	13¼ "
Tarred lath twine.	10¾ "

CANNED GOODS—Following are the prevailing jobbing rates:

2 lb Blackberries..	$2 50	2 lb Bartlett Pears .	$3 00
2 lb Blueberries...	2 00	2 lb Common Pears.	2 00
2 lb White Cherries	2 75	2 lb Pine Apple....	2 00
2 lb Red Cherries..	2 00	2 lb Quinces	2 00
2 lb Gooseberries..	1 50	2 lb Raspberries..	2 75
2 lb Green Gages ..	2 00	2 lb Strawberries ..	2 00
2 lb Egg Plums..	2 00	2 lb Damson Plums	2 00
2 lb Damson Plums	2 50	2 lb String Beans ..	1 50
2 lb Peaches	2 00	2 lb Winslow's Corn	2 25
3 lb Peaches	2 25	2 lb Peas.	2 25
3 lb pie Peaches....	1 60	3 lb Tomatoes	1 65

CRANBERRIES—In light supply, and held firmly at full prices—$11a12 @ bbl.

COAL AND COKE—The market for Coke continues quiet and unchanged; $2,40a2,50 per ton, delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh. The Coal trade is still reported dull and unsatisfactory—the great source of complaint arises from over-production.

COPPER—Manufactured Copper has been advanced 1c @ lb, and it is said the card is being closely adhered to.

COOPERAGE—Best Indiana Oil Barrel staves, $30; best do. Heading, $40; first quality West Virginia staves, $33; second quality, do. $22; do. Heading, $35a40; Hoops staves, $20. Oil Barrels firmer; counries $1,10; city make, $1,20.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand has been exceedingly light, and our market is entirely devoid of animation in this line. But few small lots are selling, and although stocks are light yet they are in excess of the demand. Prime Dried Apples quotable at 9c —choice bright quarters and sliced, 10a11c @ lb. Peaches continue quiet at 11a11¾c in lots, and 12a12¾c in a small way. Blackberries inactive at 12a12½c. Pitted Cherries, 25a28c; Raspberries, 30c @ pound.

EGGS—The cold weather prevailing for the past day or two has increased the demand, and we note a firmer feeling at 14½a15c @ doz—some dealers asking 16c, but these have been but few sales above 15c.

FISH—We quote:

Ex No 1 Mess Mackerel	$34 00	@ bbl.
No 1 do do	32 00	do
Ex No 1 Shore do	28 00	do
No 1 Shore do	26 00	do
Ex No 1 Bay do	30 00	do
No 1 Bay do	28 00	do
Ex No 2 do	16 00	do
No 2 do	14 00	do
Split Labrador Herring	$8a8 50	do
Split Shore Herring	6 25a 6 50	do
Whitefish & Trout	5 75	@ hf bbl
Lake Herring	4 75	do
Large Georges Codfish	6½c	@ lb
Medium do	6	do
Boneless Codfish	7	do
Scaled do	12	do
No 1 Herring	4 00	@ box
Scaled do	50c	do
Smoked Rooster Herring	$1 75	do

FEATHERS—Are light in supply—sales of choice live geese at 57a58c. Mixed, 25a40c.

FLOUR—The receipts keep up well, and our market, it is evident, is pretty well stocked, as the demand is mainly for small lots, to supply immediate wants, and notwithstanding the general opinion is that good stock is not likely to rule much, if any, lower, there is a general disinclination to anticipate future wants. The general spirit of the market is possibly a shade firmer, in sympathy with Wheat, but stocks are large, both in this country and Europe, and the outlook does not show favorably for any advance, as, in addition to large stocks, general business continues depressed, employment is hard to obtain and wages low, all of which will naturally tend to curtail the consumption. It is true, strictly first class floors are not in excessive supply, but there is so much low grade stock, made from spongy wheat, offering, as it has such low rates, that it has a tendency to keep down the value of good brands, especially at a time like this when the masses are compelled to husband their resources. We continue to quote Spring wheat flours, $6,25 @6,75, from which grades of laded have slacked off somewhat, but the supply continues in excess of the demand, and prices remain unchanged; upland prairie quoted at $6a12; timothy, $15a18, according to quality and condition. Loose from country wagons, $15 a20.

HOMINY—In fair demand at $3,75 @ bbl to the trade, and $4 in a small way.

HIDES—The prices have declined since our last report. There is a good demand for heavy steers, but cows, bulls and damaged are lower and hard to sell. We quote:

Green Salted Cows.	5½a 7
Green Salted Steers, Light	7½a 8
Green Salted Steers, Heavy	8 a 9
Green Salted Calf	9 a11
Green Butcher Cows	5½
Green Butcher Steers, light	6
Green Butcher Steers, heavy	6
Green Butcher Calf	10

LEATHER—General trade is rather quiet in this article. Harness in fair demand. Upper very dull. Calf slow. Rough Leather of choice quality scarce. Red Sole unchanged. We quote:

Oak Sole, country	0,31@ 0,39
Oak Sole, City	0,36@ 0,45
Red Sole. B.A. heavy and mid.	0,29@ 0,30
Red Sole, Orinoco	0,28@ 0,31
Red Sole, good damaged	0,25@ 0,29
Oak, Rough	0,24@ 0,27
Harness, city oak	0,30@ 0,35
Harness, country	0,30@ 0,35
Harness, No. 2 and common	0,28@ 0,32
Fair Skirting	0,40@ 0,43
Fair Bridle, @ doz	$4,00@$46,00
Bell Leather	0,40@ 0,44
Finished Calf	0,90@ 1,25
Finished Upper, @ foot	0,18@ 0,22
Flutshed Kips	0,70@ 0,90

LUMBER—The following are the current rates:

Flooring, No 1 per M	$25 00
" No 2	21 00
Best No 1 Inch Shingles	4 75
Moulded Weatherboards per M	26 00
Common Surfaced boards	20 00
Barn boards	20 00
Sheeting boards	15 00

Mouldings ½c per inch square per running foot.
Treble Mouldings, inch thick, 20c. per square foot.
Window Frames and Sash from $2,50 to $3,50 per window.
Four Panel Doors from $2,50 to $3,50 each.

MILL FEED—The market continues very dull, but the inquiry is mostly for small lots, and there has been no change in prices. Bran $14,00a15 @ ton; Seconds and shipstuffs, $17a18; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20a22, as to quality.

MAPLE SYRUP—is coming in more freely, and prices are easier; quoted at $1,10a1,15 @ gallon jug.

OILS—In steady demand. Extra winter strained, $1,10a1,15; No. 1, 85a90; No. 2, 70a75c. Miners Oil, yellow, 62c; white winter strained, 65c. Linseed Oil still quotable at 65a66c. Carbon is firmer; quotable at 12a12½c @ gallon for standard brands.

ONIONS—Selling at from $1,50a2,50 @ bbl, according to quality. Onion Sets in good supply and very dull; one commission house reports having about 600 bushels; quotable at $1,50a2 @ bushel.

PEA NUTS—Jobbing demand only. Choice white 6¼a6½c; red, 5¾a6c.

PECANS—In light supply and limited demand. Sales at 10¼a11c.

POTATOES—The market has stiffened up somewhat recently, in consequence of diminished receipts, especially from the adjoining country, caus d by the almost impassable condition of the roads and prices are a shade better; quotable at 35a40c in a jobbing way from store. The inquiry is mainly for small lots, as the weather recently has been unfavorable for the hucksters, and they are about the only buyers by the carload.

PROVISIONS—The market for the hog product continues moderately active and prices are firmer but without quotable change; however, there is more or less apprehension in regard to the future, and while the products are still cheaper relatively than hogs, it is feared that current rates, in consequence of the depression in business and general shrinkage in values, cannot be maintained. It is true, the number of hogs packed was considerably less than during the preceding year, but it is feared that there will be a corresponding fal ing off in the consumption.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	14½	Short Cut "	23.25
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	10¾	Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, perb l	14¼
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	14½	Do. half barrels	14¾
Drief Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old....	15	Do. buckets	15
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	@3½	Do. 3 lb cadities	16¾
Bacon Shoulders....	10¾	Do. 5 lb do	16¾
Rib Sides	—	Do. 5 lb do	17
Short Rib do.....	13¾	Ham Sausage.	17¾
Clear Sides	13½	Pig's Feet, in Kegs	$1,90
Mess Pork, per bbl.	$23,25	Do do. ¼ bbls.	$4,75
Family Mess Pork.	23,50	Do do. bbls, ...	—

RAGS—Steady at 3c @ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Clover seed continues very scarce, and prices have been still further advanced; we now quote at $6,75a10 @ bushel. We incline to the belief that there will be but little wanted at current rates—farmers generally, especially those having rented farms, will buy very little, if any at all. Timothy seed easy and in good supply; quotable at $2,50a2,65. Nothing doing in Flax Seed.

TALLOW—Steady at 8½a9c for prime country, and 9¼a9¾c for city rendered.

WHITE LEAD—At a meeting of the Western manufacturers, held at Cincinnati on the 9th inst., the price of strictly pure, in assorted kegs, was advanced to 10¾c @ lb by the ton; in 25 @ tin cans, 11¾c; in 12½ @ tin cans, 12c.

WINDOW GLASS—Trade is reported fairly active, and prices are well sustained; we continue to quote at 40 & 10 off Pittsburgh list, which we annex as follows:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. st'h.
9 by 8 to 7 by 9		$ 3 75	$ 6 50
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	$2 75	4 25	7 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	4 00	4 90	7 25
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	4 25	4 75	7 50
9 by 16 to 12 by 17	4 75	5 25	8 75
12 by 18 to 14 by 20		5 50	8 50
15 by 20 to 18 by 22		6 00	9 50
15 by 24 to 20 by 30		6 50	10 50
15 by 36 to 24 by 30		7 00	11 25
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		7 50	12 00
26 by 36 to 28 by 44		8 00	14 00
28 by 48 to 30 by 50		9 00	15 00
30 by 52 to 30 by 56			16 00
30 by 56 to 34 by 58			17 50
34 by 58 to 33 by 60			20 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			22 50

All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making 84 united inches, will be charged in 84 united inches bracket.

WOODEN WARE—Steady and in moderate demand. The advance of last month has been fully maintained. We quote "Corry Ware" as follows:

No. 1 Tubs @ dozen	$9 00		
No. 2 do	8 00		
No. 3 do	7 00		
2 Hoop Pails @ doz	1 90		
3 Hoop Pails @ doz	1 65		
Globe Washboards @ doz (patented)	2 75		
Clinton do do	2 25		
Clothes Pins—@ box	90c@$1,25		

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, March 20, 1876. }

CATTLE.

The number on sale did not differ much from that of last Monday either in regard to numbers or quality, nor was there anything specially new in the general tone or spirit of the market. Nearly all that bought cattle, which constituted the great bulk of the offerings, it was alleged, cost a little more than those on sale last Monday, but there was no perceptible improvement in prices; dealers generally reported that in this repect the market was no better; in other words, that the rates obtained were about the same as those of last Monday. In consequence of a heavy snow storm, trade was very unsatisfactory toward the close, and so anxious were sellers to close out, that concession were offered to effect sales; however, there were but very few left over unsold, which demonstrates pretty forcibly that the market was no worse.

Prices as compared with last Monday were without quotable change; sales were reported at 6a6¾ for prime to extra; 5 a5¾ cents for medium to good, and 3¾a4¾ for inferior to fair. Of the number on sale, nearly 600 head, probably, not 25 head were sold above 6c, and many of the best butchers did not pay above 5¾. Butchers are certainly making money on their beef now, as cattle are cheaper than they have been since the war, but it is questionable that the consumption of beef, in consequence of the general depression in business, has been very much curtailed. In a word, there is a very general complaining on the part of the butchers, as well as the drovers, that they are making little or no money.

The stock on sale was reported to offices:

Ault & V....	Chicago	E. Katz	Chicago 17
I. Wolf.....	do	B. S. Trauerman.	do 17
W. Moonshine..	do	Marks & G.....	do 19
J. Lobman.....	do	G. Rosenwald..	do 19
Marks & G....	do	Trauerman & L..	do 17
Moonshine & G..	do	Marks & G.....	do 16
Siegen & Z....	do	Herbert & L....	do 17
L. Holderman	Chi'go	J. Shamberg....	do 17
S. Lowenstein..	do	G. Relbteln	do 17
A. Moonshine ..	do	Marinf'. Orrville	19
Jeremy & C	do	J. S. Sanford..	Ohio 2
F. Rick.....	do	E. Patton.....	do 6
A. Arnold.....	do	P. McMahon....	do 6
Marks & Bro....	do	J. Shaw	Penna 16
Jas. Hunter....	do		22
Total.....			580
Total last Monday.....			597

CATTLE SALES.

A. Greenwald reported 2¾ cars of common to fair Chicago butcher stock at 4¼a5¼c.

Ault & Varner sold 1 car of common and 1 car of good Chicago butcher cattle at 4,25a5,75.

N. Arneld reported 1 car of fair Chicago stock—averaging 1,000 lbs., at 5¼c.

L. Rothehild reported 20 head of mixed stock—Bulls, Cows and Steers—at 4a5¾c.

Jacob Neely, 2 cars of fair to prime Chicago stock at 5¼a6c.

Smith & Moonshine reported 1 car of Chicago stock at 5¼a6c.

Sol. Trauerman & Son reported 29 head of Chicago cattle—weighing 1,050a1,400 lbs—at 5¾a6¼c.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. reported 4 cars on commission, 2 from Chicago and 1 from Ohio—at 3¾a6.

James Hunter sold 1 car of good to prime Chicago stock at 5¾a6¼c.

S. Marks & Bro. reported 5 cars of common to prime Chicago stock at 3a5¾c.

Carr & Jeremy sold one car of fair to good Chicago stock at 5¼a5¾c.

SHEEP.

The number on sale was 213, against 69 last Monday. The market was fairly active at full prices and the supply of prime stock was unequal to the demand. The sales reported were as follows: Matt Hames wholesaled 30 head of common, averaging 81 lbs., to Adam Fuchs at 3¾c; Filmer & Sheldmantle retailed 80 at 5¼a5¾c; Geo. Hamerly, nine bucks and ewes, at 4c; Sol Matthews, 40 at 5a5½c; R. McCaslin had 21 head, but we failed to get his prices. Extra fat sheep may may be quoted at 7a7¼c.

HOGS.

The market for this class of stock continues dull and no improvement in the demand need be looked for until there has been a very decided reduction in prices, as butchers do not buy except for immediate sales. Sol Matthews wholesaled 19 at 5,40; McCaslin & Co. 24 to Hector, at 5,25; Hector & Co. subsequently sold the same bunch to J. Hercherother at 5,35. Hector & Co. retailed 80 head at 5¼a5¾c.

VEAL CALVES.

Continue to be in light supply, which may be attributed to the bad condition of the country roads; hence prices are still maintained; Hector & Co. sold 11 head, averaging from 100 to 125 lbs, at 6a7c @ lb.

FRESH COWS.

There was a fair supply, considering the bad condition of the country roads, but mostly of those grading medium to fair. Geo. Hamerly, 3 at $40a50 each; John Beeler, 1 for $55; 3 unsold; A. Stakely, 2 at $55 each. Prime milkers may be quoted at $60a65.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, March 20, 1875. }

The crude market was reported firm to-day and, as compared with Saturday prices were higher. Conduit and United certificates quoted at 92.@¾; Union, 92.@¾; outside lines, $1,95a1,97½; immediate shipment, $2,25. "Shipment" oil is reported to have been unusually active on Saturday. Refined was reported dull and weaker; Philadelphia delivery, 14¾; on cars here, 15.

There were some important rumors afloat to-day in regard to the refining interest, but until they are a little better substantiated, we do not care to give currency to them.

Oil Barrels firmer; sales of countries at $1,10; city make held firmly at $1,20.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden F & Co....	979
J. A. McGrew	Do	101
Lockhart & Frew	Do	771
Total		1,851

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 20, 1876.

FLOUR—Demand good at full prices.

GRAIN—Wheat closed weak; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,03¾ spot; $1,04¾ April; $1,08¾@1,08¾ seller May; rejected 78¾@79c; No. 3 99¼@99½c. Corn quiet and steady; No. 2 mixed 44@44¼c spot; 44¼c seller April; 47½c bid and 48¾c asked May; new rejected 37c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 33¾@33¾c spot; 34c seller April; 34¼ @34¾c seller May. Barley firm; 65c spot; 65c seller May. Rye dull at 65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $22,40 spot; $22,40 seller April; $22,67½@22,70 seller May; $22,95 seller June. Lard quiet and steady at $13,60 spot; $13,60@13,67½ seller April; $13,80@13,82½ May. Bulk meats firm at 8¾, 12¼@12½c.

WHISKY—Higher; $1,05 bid.

On Call Board wheat was $1,04¾@1,04¾ April; $1,08¾ May. Corn firmer; 47½@48¼c May. Oats unchanged. Pork higher at $22,50 cash; $22,75@22,77½ May. Lard higher at $13,65@13,70 cash; $13,90@13,92½ May.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Flour: receipts 12,000 bbls; opened better, with a fair business, and closed with the advance partly lost; superfine, State and Western $4,60@4,80; common to good $5,00@5,50; good to choice $5,45@5,75; white wheat extra $5,90@7,75; extra Ohio $5,90@7,25; St. Louis $6,35 @8,00. Rye flour steady at $4,25@5,00. Wheat: receipts more active at 2, 65@3,20. Wheat: receipts 85,000 bushels; opened a shade firmer, and closed quiet, at about full quotations; No. 1 spring nominal at 1,03¾; white Michigan $1 48; No. 2 Chicago spring store $1,26; No. 3 $1,15@1,17. Rye firmer; State 86@90c; white held at 90c. Barley firm and unchanged. Malt quiet and heavy. Corn firm; receipts 79,000 bush; closed quiet; mixed to no grade 51c; western mixed old, steamer 50c. Oats unchanged; receipts 23,000 bush. Hay unchanged. Hops firm; eastern and western 11@17c. Coffee quiet; jobbing at 15¾@19¾c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7¼@7¾c; prime 7¾c. Molasses and rice quiet. Petroleum quiet; crude 8¾@8¾c; refined 14¾@14¾c; cases 15¾@21½c. Tallow firm at 9c. Rosin firmer at $1,60@1,65. Turpentine excited; 60c. Eggs unchanged. Pork quiet at $23,25@23,37½. Beef quiet. Cut meats: western quiet; middles firmer; long clear western 12¾@ 12¾c. Lard firmer; $13,70@13,80. Butter firm at 16 @31c; State 20@33c. Whisky decidedly firmer; $1,12@1,12¾.

Foreign.

LONDON, March 20.—Petroleum 10@10¾d.

ANTWERP, March 20.—Petroleum; refined 31f.

LIVERPOOL March 20.—Cotton firm at 6 7-16 @6¾d; sales of 15,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; 9,400 bales American. Wheat: California white average 10s 10d@10s 5d; Club 10s 8d@10s 10d; red winter 9s 8d@10s. Flour 22s@24s. Corn: old 29s; new 26s@26¾s. Oats 3 @3¾s. Barley 3¾s. Peas 39s. Lard 61s. Cheese 62s. Refined petroleum 11@11½d; spirits 8¾@ 9½d. Turpentine 23s. Tallow 42s.

LONDON, March 20.—The Mark Lane *Express*, in its review of the grain trade the past week, says: Sinceour last weekly report no change of the warm for the better has occurred. Advices from France and Germany concur in stating that the floods have been general. Anxiety for the future is daily increasing. At the end of last week an unusually barometric depression occurred. Violent storms of wind, rain and snow followed, and have prevailed since. Consequently farmers at the present moment are nearly at a stand-still as regards agricultural operations, since the present condition of the land stops both sowing and threshing. It is only natural that this should be a serious source of anxiety to growers, though it by no means follows that a late seed time is altogether objectionable. Indeed, it has often resulted in satisfactory crops. Hitherto the wheat plant has not been complained of except in some inundated districts in France. Still, fine weather is greatly needed to enable farmers to get up arrears of field work, and vegetation to recover from its temporary check. The general aspect of the wheat trade evinced a greater amount of confidence on the part of buyers, and a more active business, with an improving tendency in prices, than for some time past, owing probably to the failing off in supplies on passage and small shipments from Southern Europe; also to the firmer tone of the American and continental markets.

New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—Sugar: demand good and prices firm; common 6¼@6¾c; fair 7@ 7½c; prime 7¾c; choice 8@8½c. Molasses steady; fermenting common 26@32c; prime to choice strictly prime 40c. Flour easier; supplies 48,778; double $4,25; treble $5@5,50; choice and family $6@7,50. Corn meal dull at $2,25. Corn quiet; 52@53c. Oats dull and lower; 35@37c. Bran dull; 75c. Hay quiet; prime $19. Pork firmer; $24,00@ 24,50. Bacon dull; salt meats, D. S. 11¼@11¾c; clear 12c. Bacon quiet; 10¾. 13¾@13¾c. Choice sugar cured hams firm; 14¾@15c. Lard scarce; 13¾c refined 14c; keg 14½c. Rice dull; common to prime Louisiana 5¾@6¾c. Coffee steady; 15½@ 18¾c for ordinary to prime. Whisky: rectified $1,08@1,10; quiet.

Baltimore

BALTIMORE, March 20.—Flour strong; western superfine $5,75@4,50; extra $4,75@5,00; family $5,25@6,00; city mills $6,50@7,00. Corn firmer and higher; western mixed 47½c. Oats steady; western mixed 33¾@34c; white 40@42c. Rye nominal at 80c. Provisions firm; Pennsylvania and Maryland $18@24. Pork $23. Bulk shoulders 9@9½c; sides 11¾@12c. Bacon: shoulders 10¾@11c; clear rib 13@13½c. Lard firmer at 14@14½c. Butter firm; western extras 30@32c; firsts 27@29c. Petroleum: crude 8½c; refined 14½c. Coffee steady; Rio: cargoes 15¾@18¾c. Whisky firm at $1,09.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 20.—Flour, demand fair and market firm. Wheat: demand fair and has advanced; No. 2 white Wabash to arrive $1,28; No. 1 white Michigan May $1,30¾; No. 2 do spot $1,15; amber Michigan $1,28½; seller April $1,30; seller May $1,32¾. Corn quiet and firmer; high mixed 49¾c seller April; 50c seller May; 51¾c seller June; low mixed held at 49¾c; 49c bid; no grade 46½c. Oats quiet and firm; Michigan held at 36½c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Flour firm; superfine $3,75@4; Minnesota $4@6,50. Wheat quiet and steady; No. 2 red $1,47. Rye 80@82c. Corn weaker; yellow 60@62c; white 61c. Oats inactive; white 41@45c; mixed

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are partly cloudy and clearing, colder weather, northerly and westerly winds, and rising barometer.

The County Alms House.

In the Allegheny County Home on the 1st there were 254 inmates, as follows:

	Males.	*Females.*
On hand Feb. 1, 1876.....	170	67
Admitted during the month.	24	13
	194	80
Left, eloped and died during month.....	14	6
Total on hand March 1, 1876.	180	74

During the month of January 2,008 meals were given to tramps, and during February 2,066 meals.

THE ROGUS CHECK MAN.

He is Probably in Custody at Milwaukee.

A few days ago information was received in the city that a man had been arrested in Milwaukee for attempting to pass bogus checks in the same way that an individual succeeded in "taking in" Messrs. Wattles & Co., of this city, a week or two ago. Chief of Police Hartzell sent word to Milwaukee to have a photograph taken of the sharper to see if he was the man wanted here. Yesterday word was obtained from the Milwaukee authorities that the man, who gives the name of Moeral, refused to sit for his photograph, but admitted that he had been in Pittsburgh a couple of days. It is believed from this admission, coupled with the other facts, that he is the forger who practiced so successfully here.

INQUESTS.

Two Suicides—The Unknown German's Death.

Archibald Galbraith, a coal miner, was found dead in his bed at his residence, in Penn township, on Saturday evening. He had been living alone for some time, his wife having left him, and it is supposed he committed suicide, although the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from unknown causes. Deceased was sixty-five years old.

The unknown German whose suicide was mentioned yesterday, hung himself at a boarding house, No. 435 Liberty street, kept by Christopher Nicholas. He reached the city on Saturday from St. Louis, and while *en route* was robbed of $50. He pawned his watch for five or six dollars, paid Nicholas one dollar, and when found dead had $4 in his pockets. Nothing could be found upon his person by which to identify him. He hung himself to the bed post, and had to almost lie down in order to accomplish his object.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

A Star Chamber Session of the Investigating Committee.

Last evening was the time fixed for the conclusion of the investigation of the charges of inefficiency or incompetency made against the teachers of the High School. At the hour fixed—7 o'clock P. M.—the High School Committee met in the Central Board of Education rooms, on Fourth avenue, and proceeded to work. Promptly on time also appeared the reporter of the GAZETTE, but as soon as the Committee was called to order he, as well as the members of the Central Board who were not members of the august committee, was requested to retire. As the individuals mentioned had no other alternative, they complied with the request, and patiently waited in the little office for something over two hours and a half. A dispatch from the Star Chamber at that time announcing that the investigation would be conducted in private, the reporters retired, to avoid the suffocating fumes of sulphur emanating from those members of the Central Board who were with them left out in the cold. As it was evident that the settlement of the momentous matter was essential to the welfare of the public school system of the country, no further attempts were made upon the part of the reporters to obtain information in reference to the matter. It is said that "resolutions satisfactory to all parties" were adopted.

CHOOSING DELEGATES.

The Meeting of the County Convention To-day.

At ten o'clock this morning the Republican Convention, which is to select eighteen delegates to the State Convention at Harrisburg next week, meets in the Court House. The Convention will not act as one body, but by Senatorial and Representative districts. The four Senatorial districts will first be called in order, and each district will elect one delegate to the State Convention. The six legislative districts will then be called, and the delegates from the different districts will elect such number of delegates to the respective districts have representatives in the House.

The fact was developed yesterday that those who thought they had cunningly cut and dried all the arrangements necessary to accomplish their purposes were somewhat mistaken in their calculations. The resolution adopted by the County Committee giving but one week in which to hold the primaries gave the programme to those who had it put through nice and fine. If the Convention was only a week later the combination would be completely obliterated, but as it is half of the set up it not more will be made. The Senatorial fight in this district will be between City Treasurer Magee and County Treasurer Kilgore. For some of the other delegate positions, these candidates will not fit, if it were necessary, to represent a district at a dog fight. It is not necessary to name them. They will turn up at the Convention to-day with all the sublime ignorance and cool effrontery that only distinguishes low-bred aspirants for a political place into which they see an opportunity to slip by fair means or foul.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

How the Young Thieves Operated on St. Patrick's Day.

A hearing was had yesterday afternoon before Mayor Phillips in the case of the three young men, Albert Sweinhart, John Rice and Edward Henry, who were arrested in Pittsburgh by a number of Pittsburgh and Allegheny detectives on last Friday for entering and robbing several houses in Pittsburgh. Informations had been made against them by John Shannon, James McCaffrey, Elizabeth Featherstone and D. W. Miller since their arrest. At the hearing the Commonwealth was represented by W. D. Moreland, Esq., and the defense by John Coyle, Esq. The prosecutors in each of the cases testified to their houses being robbed on last Friday, and they identified the goods stolen from them. George Fridman, a young man, testified that he, under the directions of detective Bowden, had been watching the defendants for about six weeks, and on last Friday he saw them enter each of the houses robbed and come out with their plunder. He then notified Detective Bowden and the men were arrested as previously published. He stated that their mode of operating was for Gweinhart to go about a square ahead of the other two and ring a door bell. If no answer was had after several jerks, he walked away and met the other two, and the three would then slip into the back yard and break open a rear door or window. In one instance—that of Mr. McCaffrey's house—they broke open the front door. In several places the door bell was answered, and Swinehart after making some inquiries walked away. The Mayor held them in $1,000 bail in each case, or $4,000 in all—altogether—for trial at court. In default they were committed to jail.

Two informations were made against John Mathews and his wife, in whose saloon the stolen goods were recovered, charging them with receiving stolen goods. They were each held in $4,000 bail for a hearing on Saturday. They furnished the bail and were released.

THE BRITTON CASE.

A Verdict of Guilty—Motion for a New Trial.

In the Britton case the jury yesterday returned a verdict of not guilty on the first and second counts and guilty on the third. The first count is for removing and aiding in the removal of distilled spirits to a place other than distillery or warehouse. The second count is concealing distilled spirits illicitly removed, and the third count is, distiller defrauding or attempting to defraud the United States of taxes.

Three of the jury upon being polled stated that they agreed to the verdict under protest. Gen. Sweitzer then moved that they be allowed to return and further deliberate for a verdict, which was disallowed.

A motion of Mr. Carnahan to interrogate these three as to what they meant by "protest" was also disallowed by the Court, who permitted the jury to retire inasmuch as the verdict had been recorded. Defendant's counsel then filed reasons for a new trial as follows:

First—Because the verdict is against the evidence.

Second—The jury were allowed to separate and return a sealed verdict without the defendant's consent.

Third—The sealed verdict was materially modified by the answers of the jurors when polled, three of them stating that on the third count they found defendant guilty under protest, "which is no verdict."

Fourth—Counsel do not believe the jurors as to what they meant by protest, although none of the jury had retired from the box.

Fifth—The Court refused to send the jury back to deliberate, after it appeared that the sealed verdict was modified.

Sixth—E. R. De Long, a Deputy Marshal of this judicial district, sat on the jury and formed one of the twelve members thereof, which is contrary to law.

Mr. Criswell, one of the jurors, makes affidavit to the effect that he protested for the reason that the defendant was not found guilty on the first and second counts.

It is not likely that a new trial will be allowed, because the first to the sixth reasons, it is claimed, have no weight in law. If a jury were allowed to correct their verdict after a day had elapsed, they might as well be allowed to do so at any time thereafter. The sixth reason, it is also likely, will be disallowed, as the defense knew the fact before the trial commenced, and did not challenge the juror. Besides, as the reporter is informed, the reason is not valid.

THE WATER WORKS INQUIRY.

What Judge Mellon Knows About Municipal Rings—A Recusant Witness Committed for Contempt—The Committee Subpenaed by the Grand Jury—Taking Measures to Make it Hot for Recalcitrants Hereafter.

The Legislative Committee of Investigation assembled in the Select Council chamber at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, but they did not organize until nearly 11 o'clock. Judge Mellon was conspicuous by his absence. After the organization Mr. Robb opened the session with a proposal that some witnesses be heard upon the other side, as important witnesses whom he had expected had failed to put in an appearance.

Mr. C. B. M. Smith objected, saying that his clients—Mr. Lowry and the Messrs. Smith—preferred to have the testimony on the part of the prosecution completed, before beginning their defense. Before proceeding further he would like to have Judge Mellon summoned and asked what he meant in his closing remarks when he referred to a "city ring." If there was a "ring" to defraud the people of this city, as a taxpayer, he wished to know it.

Just here Judge Mellon entered the Council chamber and took a seat.

Mr. Swan suggested that Judge Mellon be granted the privilege of explaining himself if he desired it.

THEORY OF THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Robb said that Judge Mellon was abundantly able to explain anything he says, but he was astonished to learn from Mr. Smith that he lived in such a benighted portion of the city as to be unaware of the existence of a "ring." The speaker was aware that there was a "ring," and he didn't believe it was crushed out, but he thought it would be before this investigation was closed. The question here is that the body having reached its constitutional limit of indebtedness, whether the law is to be violated and a further debt incurred. The question simply is, shall an order be asked for to be granted by the Legislature? Even if the Legislature does not authorize the loan, the Mayor, the speaker thought, would decline to sign the bonds, and then the Courts would have to be invoked. That would place us in the position of repudiators, and it is to avoid this that we ask the Legislature to act in the matter at the start out and prevent an illegal issue of bonds, and prevent subsequent litigation.

JUDGE MELLON'S KNOWLEDGE OF RINGS.

Judge Mellon here arose, and remarked that a ring was a body that is only visible in its results. He saw a "ring" in a body of men that would be 10 a water works at a cost of four and a half millions of dollars that could have been built, according to General Moorhead, for two millions. He saw a "ring" in a body of men that would spend four and a half millions in wild-cat street improvements. He saw a "ring" in a body of city officials who were determined in keeping up assessments to the great detriment of the taxpayers. He saw a colossal feature in the assembling of city officials here to oppose this investigation that gave evidence of the existence of a "ring." He saw what he believed to be a "ring" in the abuse by city paper of the parties engaged in the prosecution of this investigation, and where it would seem that these newspaper articles were instigated from City Hall. He believed he saw a "ring" where an attempt is made to issue more bonds in the face of the Constitution of the State, which provides that the city indebtedness shall have a limit. It was evident that there was a "ring" when a law was put on by a set of persons for office—no matter how obnoxious he be—is elected.

At the conclusion of Judge Mellon's explanation Mr. Smith handed the Chairman a list of thirty-one persons whom he desired to have subpenaed. Then Mr. Robb said he had some persons also whom he wanted subpenaed. Some of the persons he desired subpenaed are opposed to coming and being sworn, and if they refuse to obey the summons, he would ask that the committee assert its prerogative, make informations against the defaulters, and have the matters taken to the grand jury at once.

ABOUT WITNESSES.

Chairman Carson said that several parties had been subpenaed, and were not here. J. Vannote, of the GAZETTE; and Th's. Macconnell, Jr., of the *Telegraph*, had been subpenaed and were not here. It was the committee's business to deal with them if they further disobeyed the summons.

In relation to Mr. Vannote's case Mr. Vannote is concerned, the chairman was clearly, not to say wittingly in error. In answer to the subpœna commanding his appearance before the committee on Saturday, Mr. Vannote appeared before the committee on that day, and conversed with the chairman, but after waiting several hours of valuable time while the chairman and the committee were shifting their quarters, Mr. Vannote and witnesses he left. No opportunity was given Mr. Vannote to testify when he appeared, and having no assurance that the committee would be any more ready to receive him yesterday, and further, having no legal summons to appear before the committee yesterday, he did not subject his time to the caprices of Carson's committee.

There being no witnesses to examine, after receiving the lists of witnesses from counsel on both sides, the committee adjourned until Thursday, March 28th.

Subsequent to the adjournment the committee decided to prosecute the recusant witnesses, and they were given an opportunity to exercise their discretion sooner than they listed.

A RECUSANT WITNESS.

When the committee met in the Council chamber, after consultation, Mr. A. Henne, formerly a book-keeper at Wm. Smith's pipe foundry, who had been subpœnaed by the Committee, was noticed in the room, and the Committee were reconvened by Chairman Carson, who asked that Mr. Henne be sworn. Mr. Henne refused, however, to comply with the request of the Chairman.

Chairman Carson—Mr. Henne, do I understand you that you refuse to be sworn?

Mr. Henne—I do.

Chairman Carson—For what reason?

Mr. Henne—I don't recognize this Committee's power, besides I have been released from appearing until next Tuesday.

Attorney Robb (to Mr. Henne)—Will you appear in response to the subpœna served on you next Tuesday?

Mr. Heune—I don't know that I will. I haven't time to lay around here.

Mr. Robb—You stated that you have been released until next Tuesday. Who released you?

Mr. Henne—The same party who summoned me.

Mr. Henne—Did you recognize the power of the Committee to subpœna you?

Mr. Henne—I did not.

Mr. Robb (addressing the chair)—Mr. Chairman, Mr. Henne admits that he has been released until next Tuesday. There seems to be a difference about that. But there can be no mistake about it if we subpœna him now, for next Tuesday, that he must obey the summons or suffer the consequences. The laws of Pennsylvania give a committee of *either* branch of the Legislature power to subpœna persons, and in case of a refusal to obey, to make information against the parties so refusing them, and upon conviction, be subjected to a fine or imprisonment, or both.

Mr. Henne—I will ask if the courts have any power now in the premises?

Mr. Robb—Not until an information be made.

Another subpœna was served on the recusant witness by the Sergeant-at-Arms, whereupon Chairman Carson said—Now, Mr. Henne, will you be sworn?

Mr. Henne—No, sir.

Chairman Carson—All right, then.

Mr. Kettering was then instructed to indorse Mr. Henne's refusal on the back of the subpœna.

Mr. Minor—I now move that measures be taken to compel the attendance of this and other witnesses subpœnaed.

The motion was unanimously adopted and the Committee again adjourned.

COOLING HIS HEELS WITH A COMMITMENT.

Immediately after adjournment Harry Kettering, Sergeant-at-Arms on behalf of the Committee, arrested and charged Mr. Henne with a violation of the following section of the statutes:

"Any person or persons who shall wittingly neglect or refuse to appear and testify before any committee of *either branch* of the Legislature of this state, or before any joint committee thereof, after he, she or they shall have been duly served with a subpœna issued by the proper person or persons who is or shall be in contempt, by reason of any such neglect or refusal so to appear and testify, or either shall be held and deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or either or both at the discretion of the Court trying the same."

While the Sergeant-at-Arms was making the information Mr. Henne passed out of City Hall, and could not be found. Warrants were then issued, and after a search of an hour and a half, Detectives O'Mara and Rivers ran across Mr. Henne as he was walking on Smithfield street, near 5th avenue, and he was taken before Mayor McCarthy, and up on refusing to give bail, he was committed to the County Jail. The information was at once returned to the Grand Jury, and soon after, while the committee were preparing for a private session, they were served with a subpœna to appear before the Grand Jury this morning, and furnish the information upon which the indictment of Henne.

Reporters were excluded from the private meeting of the committee yesterday afternoon, but Chairman Carson said that the only matters to be brought before the committee were a review of the testimony taken at the former investigation, and the question whether all the witnesses upon the lists handed in by counsel should be examined, or merely a selection made from the lists. If the statement of the chairman was true, where was the necessity for secrecy?

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Lotta has a peculiarly happy faculty in hitting the fashionable light follies of the day in such a way as does it in a manner that is intensely funny. She can also kick her heels higher, without shocking the sense of propriety of an extremely fastidious audience, than any woman on the stage. The play of "Point Lynde Light," in which she appeared last night as *Zip*, has been produced here before, and this portion is not unfamiliar to Pittsburghers. It shows her to good advantage, but is not of the kind that deprives others in the company of an opportunity to make a favorable impression if they choose to use it. Mr. Gotthold took the part of *Hon. Chauncey Elmore*, and Mr. E A. Locke that of *Philosophy Jack*. The same play will be repeated this evening.

Library Hall.

The auction sale of seats for the performance by the Centennials, who make their debut on Friday evening, commences at nine o'clock this morning, at Hale's music store. Checks will be sold to the highest bidders, and the holder of each check will be entitled to a selection of eight seats, which can be procured at Hale's.

Trimble's Varieties.

As is usual every Monday evening, there was an entire change of programme at this theatre, and last night the new attractions were accorded a most flattering reception. The performances of Constantine and Leclaire were of a character to draw out frequent applause. The manager is manifesting unusual good judgment in the manner in which he is now catering to the public.

Carncross and Dixey.

Library Hall will be occupied all next week by Carncross & Dixey's famous minstrel troupe. They have a number of new sensations which, coupled with their popularity, will doubtless result in a good business.

China and Stone China.

The ladies will find something very novel and very beautiful by dropping into No. 100 Wood street, where they may inspect an elegant and extensive assortment of China and Glassware just received by George H. Garber. He has a new pattern of Stone China, much stronger than the usually sold, being very light and thin, having much the appearance of China, and costing us more than common stone China. He has also a very fine quality of cow in the cheapest article for table use now in the market. A full dinner set of excellent quality. Consisting of 101 pieces for the low price of $30. All the latest novelties in glass with all kinds of table glassware at the lowest prices in the city. It is no exaggeration to say that George has the finest selection of Chinaware ever brought to the city, and offered at prices lower than ever before.

Circassian Tooth Powder.

Prepared from Dr. Spencer's formula, warranted purely vegetable, and to be the best in the market. Recommended by the editors of this paper. Try a box. For sale at 254 Penn avenue.

In the City, With All the Country Additions.

Ten room brick house with the modern conveniences, on lot of ground 50x120. Rent $60 per month. Inquire of J. D. Carlisle, 37 Fifth avenue.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

Snead, executor of Summerville vs. Ferdinand Marx. Argument in progress by Reed for plaintiff, Sichler for defendant.

George Baer and Charles Steigmeir, bankrupts, Luzerne county. The same were discharged from bankruptcy and an order made for sale of certain personal property.

Petitions for discharge were presented in the following cases: Wm. Shea and Chas. S. Boone, of Luzerne county, and Isaac S. Little, of Wyoming county, and the usual order made in each case.

John S. Lindig, bankrupt, of Clinton county. Order made for private sale of stock in trade.

Bleakmore & Nelson, bankrupts, this city. Order made confirming absolutely assignee's report of sale of certain real estate of Wm. Nelson.

Wm. Jahn, bankrupt, city. Order made for a meeting of creditors before Register Harper on the 31st prox.

The following cases were continued: D. B. Allen vs. Brady's Bend Iron Company; Amos Tenney et al. vs. same; Milis, Johnson & Co. vs. Charles E. Davidson & Co.; Butler, McCarty & Co. vs. Hiram W. Jumkin; Dawson & Bailey vs. Collins, Pool & Co.; R. A. Cassanova vs. Derby Coal Company.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Kirkpatrick.*)

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of John M. Caugh, charged with perjury.

A *nolle pros.* was entered in the case of Ellen Bradburn, charged with assault and battery.

Mary Belka was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, charged by Ottleb Diedricks, and the costs divided.

An information made against Andrew Gross by J. J. Hays, for administering poison with intent to murder, was quashed on motion of the District Attorney, because another information for the same offense is now pending in Court. The defendent is the man who carried the poisoned pie to the jail.

In two cases against Minerva Black, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Martha McCombs and Ella Bradburn, the defendant was acquitted and the costs divided.

A *nolle pros* was allowed in the case of Ellen Bradburn, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of John Black.

Charles Wilson *alias* Mike Martin *alias* Harry Graham, pleaded *nolo contendere* to one indictment for larceny, charged by Henry Gerst, and guilty to another charge of larceny preferred by F. Leppert. He begged not to be sent to the Penitentiary, and the Court sentenced him eighteen months to the Work House on each, making three years in all.

On each of four indictments for larceny against Mary Ann Wilson *alias* Mary Ann Dugan, to some of which she was found guilty, and of others of which she was found guilty, a sentence of two years to the Penitentiary was imposed, making eight years in all. The defendant is a well-known thief, it being her custom to carry about a large basket, in which she chucked everything she could get hold of.

James Boyle indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of William Price, was convicted of receiving stolen goods, but recommended to the mercy of the Court. He was sentenced to one year in the Work House.

John Shaghnessy, indicted for felonious assault and battery on oath of Mary Harrington, and convicted of simple assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs, and to undergo ten days imprisonment in jail.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

Levi Wolf,	Herman Drewery,
John Shafer,	Samuel Hare,
Thomas Wilson,	John Day et al.,
Martin Yerder,	Martin Muller,
Jacob Galloway,	John Bradley,
Jeff. Morgan,	Richard Walker,
Robt. Donaldson,	Phillip Bussing,
Lydia Patton,	Jacob Burtle et al.,
Nick Heid,	Jacob Gass et al.,
Sarah Williams,	Ruth Smith.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(*Before Judges Stowe and Collier.*)

Phillip Peiffer vs. John H. Hare and Antonia Ehrman. Plaintiff took a non suit.

The Germania Sick Relief Society vs. Louis Robie and L. J. Brecht. On trial.

Sadie A. Dunbar, administrator of James A. Dunbar, deceased, vs. N. S. Coulter. On trial.

John Meyer for use of Henry Meyer. Motion for a new trial.

J. W. Carnahan vs. Wm. Nicholson. Auditor's report confirmed absolutely.

Executors of Anna H. Irwin vs. City of Pittsburgh. Verdict for plaintiffs for $12,809 50.

John Meyer, for use of Henry Meyer vs. Frank Rohne; action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,305.

Francis Kennedy and Johanna Kennedy for use of the latter, vs. Michael McSwigen and Jno. C. Barr, executors of the estate of James McCabe, deceased; action for wages as a nurse. Compulsory *non* suit entered.

Trial List for To-Day.

Taylor vs. Smith.
Pinkerton vs. Torrens.
Hutchinson vs. Brown.
Hays vs. Hutchinson.
Wilson vs. Stevenson.
Gallaher vs. Negley.
Sipe vs. Volk.
Fulton vs. Frazier.
Lattimer vs. Hope.
Lindner vs. Kurtzdoffer.
Bates vs. Howard.
McClelland vs. *Commercial* Printing Company.
Roads vs. McFadden.
Rafferty vs. Spear.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(*Before Judges Ewing and White.*)

Michael Graver vs. Peter Reisack; an equity case. A decree was entered perpetually restraining defendant from collecting, selling, assigning, or otherwise disposing of the accounts, monies, assets and property, late of the Pittsburgh Safe Company, and now of Michael Graver, its successor, until the further order of the Court.

Isaac Crown and wife vs. Henry Sellers, Stewart McKee and Wm. B. Barton; action to recover for damage to property by reason of the grading of property adjoining. On trial.

Mrs. Mary McManus vs. John Coyle, a non-resident, represented by his committee, Domenec Gallagher; action for recovery for boarding. Verdict for plaintiff for $939 10.

James Davis, for use of James McCandless vs. Pittsburgh Insurance Company, of Pittsburgh; action on a fire insurance policy. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Kroegher vs. Birmingham Fire Insurance Company.
Davis, for use, vs. Cash Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh Wagon Works vs. McGilvery.
Livingstone vs. Consolidated Gas Company.
McClurg, administrator, vs. Mellon, administratrix.
Eaton & Co. vs Keiffer et al.
Dawson vs. Woods.
McGrady vs. Fowler & Skeel.
Miller & Co. vs. Gallinger & Co.
Rosenberg & Co. vs. Niccols & Shaw.

Court Brevities.

IN THE Common Pleas Court No. 1, yesterday, Samuel Thropp filed a bill in equity against McClure to procure a settlement between them, determine the interest of each in the steamboat "Traveler," and prevent the defendant from selling or incumbering plaintiff's interest.

IN THE Court of Common Pleas yesterday the Clerk called John Allen to serve on a jury when two men answered. Both were named John Allen and both were of the same occupation. Finally it transpired that one of them had been served with an official notice, while the other had merely seen his name (as he supposed) in a paper. The John Allen who had never been drawn on the jury was discharged with "the thanks of the Court."

A BILL in equity was filed in the Common Pleas No. 1 yesterday by Geo. Peterman against the Lawrenceville and Evergreen Railway Company, for the purpose of obtaining an injunction against the defendants, restraining them from using a frame building which they have constructed upon the plaintiff's property for the purpose of housing their cars, and which was built in violation of of an agreement entered into at the time the company secured the right of way through plaintiff's property; also, requiring the company to move the car house, coal platform and locomotive shed from the premises.

CROSSED-EYE CURED.

Sight Perfectly Restored.

That all in like condition may know what can and has been done for those with crooked and blind eyes, I hereby state that Dr. Sadler, Oculist and Aurist, No. 256 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, has perfectly straightened my daughter Katie's eyes, which had been crossed from infancy, and perfectly restored the sight, which had become weak in one she could but just see letters one inch long. J. McKain, batter, 180 Wood street, or R. B. McKain 155 Federal street, Allegheny City.

If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of the sense of smell, taste, or hearing, eyes watery or inflamed, weak, feel dull and stupid or debilitated, pain or pressure in the head, take cold easily, you may rest assured that you have the Catarrh. Thousands annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, terminate in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive, or less understood by physicians. R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., is the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy—a perfect Specific for Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," or Catarrhal Headache.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Mosel at New York; steamer Italy at New York; steamer Navarino at New York; steamer State of Virginia at New York; steamer Pyrian at Glasgow; steamer China at Queenstown; steamer Germanic at Queenstown.

Tested by Time.—For Throat Diseases, Colds, and Coughs, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years. TTHS-8.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A Loan of $141,000 Ordered—Proposed Immunity from Prosecution to Bob Grier—Project to Bring Him Back Again and Ascertain the Extent of His Knowledge.

A special meeting of the Select branch of City Councils was held yesterday afternoon to consider a bill authorizing a temporary loan to pay interest. The members present were Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Brown, Buckley, Dannels, B. Darlington, Dietrich, C. P. Duff, Epping, Foster, Fox, Herron, Holliday, Hunter, Kerr, Lappan, Littell, Meyer, Moore, Musgrave, McCandless, McCombs, MacConnell, McClurg, McKinley, Nusser, Eugene O'Neill, Powers, Rodgers, Sawyer, Schwartz, Shipton, Singer, Sterrig, Taylor, Vierheller, Weldon and President Gross—37.

Nayes—Messrs. John O'Neil and Reiman—2.

Mr. SHIPTON also presented a resolution for warrants amounting to $75 each in favor of John Murdoch, T. J. Craig and Samuel Chadwick, who acted as viewers in the case of the city against the Thirty-third street sewer. Passed.

Also, a resolution for a warrant for $25 each in favor of T. J. Craig, R. A. Cunningham and Aaron Floyd, as viewers in the case of the city against J. M. Faas. Passed.

Also, a petition of Cummings Cherry for permission to construct and maintain a four foot sidewalk in front of the corner of Bak alley along his property which fronts on Liberty street, near Tenth. Referred.

Mr. LITTELL presented the following:

WHEREAS, There is good reason to believe that the city is entitled to immunity from prosecution being assured to Robert Grier, he will cheerfully appear before the Legislative Committee and testify to all the facts in connection with bonds, checks and drafts belonging to the city of Pittsburgh, deposited with the Nation Trust Company, therefore,

Resolved, That the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is hereby earnestly requested by the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh to assure a full pardon to Robert Grier for all matters connected with or relating to the affairs of the Nation Trust Company in the event of his so appearing and testifying.

The resolution provoked a debate that proved to be chiefly of a negative character. Mr. Littell said that it was of no use to ask him questions about it because the resolution had been handed to him in the lobby and he knew nothing more about it than it contained. Mr. Shipton, while not favoring, was very strongly opposed to it, as adoption of the resolution. He said he was willing to vote for it if the members thought it best to offer immunity to Mr. Grier. Messrs. Hunter, McConnell, Holliday and Powers expressed their dislike to the proposed action, because it would require only a confession of the very man who, they claimed, was the principal cause of all the trouble with the Nation Trust Company. This corporation has settled its affairs with the municipality, and they held that the return of Mr. Grier would accomplish no good. Mr. Littell offered to withdraw the resolution, but Council while not willing to adopt it didn't want to permit its withdrawal. Therefore, on motion of Mr. WELDON, it was referred to the Finance Committee for investigation. After the meeting of Council our reporter was informed by a member of the bar that Mr. Grier is furnished with money by certain parties in this city to keep him away from here, and that his return to Pittsburgh and the publicity of his knowledge would originate a series of earthquake of extensive dimensions. The same gentleman said that Grier's presence in this city could be procured inside of two weeks, and that persons connected here are in constant communication with him. The Councilmen who argued against the resolution held that if Grier should come back and tell what he knew no one would believe him.

Mr. WELDON offered a resolution for a warrant in favor of B. Byrne for $5,000, being the amount of the assessment on Sylvan avenue. Referred.

Mr. SCHWARTZ, petition of citizens in the Thirty-first ward for the refunding of overpaid taxes. Referred.

Mr. FOWERS, petition of Jno. W. Brooks, of Allegheny City, for damages sustained by filling across his property into the excavation on Morgan street, in the Thirteenth ward, near Center avenue. Referred. Adjourned.

BREVITIES.

····Common Council holds a special meeting to-morrow.

····Sleighbells were jingling on the streets last night for the first time this winter.

····The Republican County Convention meets in the Court House at ten o'clock this morning.

····Some of the spectators at the Cathedral on Sunday claim that the ushers were conspicuously discourteous.

····There were twelve deaths in Allegheny city last week. Males 7, females 5; married 5, single 5, widower 1, and widow 1.

····Samuel Lawrence, a coal miner, fell dead on Sunday evening at his home at Irwin's Station, on the Pennsylvania railroad.

····The authorities of the P. & N. W. R. R. state the affairs of the company are in a promising condition and the work on the road going on satisfactorily.

····Michael Roney, a brakeman on the Hempfield branch of the B. & O. R. R. was killed at Washington, Pa., on Saturday evening. He was crushed between bumpers.

Nays.—Messrs. Bagby, Geo. A Bagley, John H. Bagley, Baker (N. Y.), Ballou, Banks, Barnum, Bass, Beebe, Blaine, Blair, Bradley, Brown (Kan.), Burchard (Ills.), Caswell, Chittenden, Conger, Cox, Crapo, Cutler, Dennison, Dunnell, Durand, Eames, Ely, Farwell, Foster, Freeman, Frost, Frye, Garfield, Hale, Hamilton (N. J.), Hancock, Hardenbergh, Hathorn, Hendle, Henkle, Hewitt (N. Y.), Hoar, Hoge, Hooker, Hubbell, Hurlbut, Joyce, Kelly, Kimball, Landers (Conn.), Lapham, Leavenworth, Luttrell, Lynch, Marsh, McCrary, McDill, Metcalfe, Miller, Money, Monroe, Morris, Nash, Norcross, O'Brien, Page, Payne, Pierce, Piper, Plaisted, Potter, Powell, Pratt, Randall, Reagan, Robbins (Pa.), Sampson, Schleicher, Shelabarger, Sheldon, Simpson, Smith (Ala.), Smith (Pa.), Strait, Stenger, Stowell, Tarbox, Thompson, Thornburgh, Throckmorton, Townsend (Pa.), Tufts, Walker (N. Y.), Wallace (S. C.), Ward, Wells, Wheeler, Whitehouse, Whiting, Wike, Willard, Williams (N. Y.), A. S. Williams (Mich.), Williams (Wis.), Williams (Del.), Williams (Mich.), Wills, Wilson (Ia.), and Wood (Pa.)—108.

Yesterday the parents of the girl who was in the lock-up the night before for leaving her home in Wheeling in company with her cousin, came up to the city and took her in charge. Mr. Martin was released from custody and allowed to depart.

····The Committee on Wooden Buildings of Allegheny Councils met last night, Mr. Wm. Swindell presiding. Several petitions for permission to erect frame buildings were before the committee, but as the necessary fees did not accompany them no action was taken upon them.

····When fire alarms have been short for some time one standard place can always be relied upon to clash the fire bell. The alarm from box 76, corner Butler and Forty-eighth streets, last night, was from the Standard Oil Works, as usual. This time it was three tar stills, destroyed with little damage.

····Michael Dunn, whom we published as one of the party arrested last Friday night, at Matthew's saloon, corner of Fifth avenue and State alley, has since been acquitted. He was not in any way connected with the rest. He merely happened to be there—had gone in with a friend to get a drink—and was taken into custody by mistake. He was released within two hours afterward.

····Adam and Mary Henry, proprietors of a cigar store at the corner of Webster and High streets, were arrested yesterday, by officer Harrison, on suspicion of receiving stolen goods. Two caddies of tobacco that had been pilfered from the establishment of Harry Reuck, on Wood street, and which it is alleged the prisoners had received from the thieves, were found in and about their premises.

ADDITIONAL TELEGRAMS.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1876.

SENATE.

No Private Clerks.

Mr. WRIGHT said he desired to do what he thought he never should do. While he was confined to his house last Thursday the Senator from Pennsylvania had sent to the clerk's desk, and had read a newspaper paragraph charging several Senators, himself among the number, with having private secretaries paid by the Government. For himself he had had no clerk appointed in the Indian Bureau for three years. There is no person there whom he had recommended. There is no person there who does any work for him, and he had no private secretary whatever. The only person who does any work with anything with which he is connected is the clerk to the Committee on Claims, who does the work of the committee.

Sioux Deficiency.

Mr. WITHERS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported House bill No. 2,585 to supply the deficiency for feeding the Sioux Indians. He moved to strike out the words one hundred thousand dollars and insert one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

Transportation of Bonded Merchandise.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the Senate took up and passed the Senate bill to regulate the transportation of bonded merchandise withdrawn from warehouse.

The Black Hills.

On motion of Mr. ALLISON, the Senate then took up for consideration the Senate bill providing for an agreement with the Sioux nation in regard to a portion of the reservation and for other purposes.

The matter was briefly discussed by Mr. HITCHCOCK, who said he was opposed to any further appropriation for these Indians or for any other commission. There was one man out there now, Gen. George H. Crooke, who was as able to make any agreement with these Indians as any commission that could be sent out to them.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Bogy, Hamilton, Allison and Edmunds.

Mr. MORTON said he had permitted this debate, hoping the bill would pass, but as it was quite evident that it could not, he would call up the regular order, Senate bill No. 1, to provide for counting the votes for President and Vice President.

Mr. MERRIMON asked to offer an amendment to the pending bill that the President shall appoint five army officers not below the rank of Colonel in place of the five persons mentioned in the bill. Ordered printed.

Senator Spencer's Case.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution that the Committee on Privileges and Elections have power to send for persons and papers of the Senate while they are investigating the case of Senator Spencer. Agreed to.

Counting the Presidential Vote.

Senate bill No. 1 was then taken up, when Mr. RANDOLPH briefly addressed the Senate in support of his amendment, providing should the two Houses of Congress, acting separately, fail to agree as to which is the true and valid return of a State, then, and in that case, the President of the Senate shall render a decision of the question, and such rendition shall be in favor of that return of a State which shall have received a majority of all the votes cast in both Houses of Congress, considered if both houses had cast their votes in joint meeting assembled.

The Military Bill.

After debate the Chair laid before the Senate the Military bill from the House, with a notification that the House fails to concur in the amendments of the Senate.

The Senate agreed to adhere to the amendments, and asked a conference. Senators Sargent, Cockrell and Harvey were appointed on the part of the Senate.

Pending the discussion the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Petitions from Distillers.

Messrs. BANNING and SAYLER presented petitions of various distillers of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, protesting against any change in the present plan of collecting taxes. Referred.

Bills Introduced.

The Speaker called the States for bills, and the following were referred:

By Mr. HOPKINS, to regulate commerce and prohibit unjust discriminations by common carriers.

By Mr. TOWNSEND (Pa.), to amend the National banking act.

By Mr. TUCKER, to regulate the currency. He said it was prepared at the request of distinguished citizens of Virginia.

By Mr. CORBETT, to reduce the tax on manufactured tobacco, and to regulate the tax on dealers in and producers of leaf tobacco.

By Mr. COOK, to provide for payment to the State of Georgia for services in carrying the United States mail.

By Mr. BANNING, to repeal the law providing that certified balances of the Commissioner of Customs and Comptroller of the Treasury shall not be revised or